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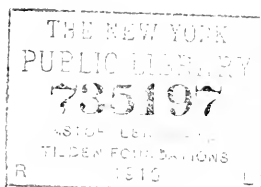
A HISTORY
OF THE
ELEVENTH REGIMENT,
(OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,)

CONTAINING THE MILITARY RECORD, SO FAR AS IT IS POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN IT, OF EACH OFFICER
AND ENLISTED MAN OF THE COMMAND—A LIST OF DEATHS—AN ACCOUNT OF THE
VETERANS—INCIDENTS OF THE FIELD AND CAMP—NAMES OF THE
THREE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS, ETC., ETC.

COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORDS
BY
HORTON & TEVERBAUGH,
AND REPRODUCED BY
Members of the Regiment.

DAYTON, OHIO:
W. J. SHUEY, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER,
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1866.

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ERRATA.

We thought to issue this volume by the first of August, but the unexpected delay we experienced in obtaining information, has kept the work back. In order to get it out as soon as possible we have had to put the "forms" to press without that careful revision of the proof sheets which ought to have been given them. As a consequence some typographical errors will be found, which are more annoying to ourselves than to any others. So far as possible now the corrections will be found below.

In the last paragraph on page 20, it is stated that the Regiment was composed of but *nine* companies. There were *ten* full companies—five from Miami County, *three* from Darke County, and two from Montgomery County.

On page 77, second line and third word read *Bridge* for *Brigade*.

In Company A, *Stewart* should be *Steward*.

• In Company B, *Wilcox* should be *Woodcox*.

In Company K, *Engle* should be *Eugle*.

In Company I, Alvin Munger is reported as mustered out with the company. He was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, incarcerated at Andersonville, but was afterward honorably discharged the service.

In Company F, Thomas McNair is reported as enlisting June 20; he was an "original member." (There are probably other mistakes of this kind, but not knowing the facts we have followed the record as given on the rolls.)

In Non-commissioned Staff *John* Hardin should be *Joshua* Hardin.

On page 260, eighth line tenth word, read *no* for *now*.

In order that nothing may be lacking on our part to make the work *entirely* correct, we invite attention to the following proposition: If any important errors are discovered by any person, we request that a *correction* of the same be sent to us, at once. All such corrections sent us previous to the first of December next will be carefully prepared and printed in a suitable manner for insertion in the book. A copy, with the necessary instructions, will then be sent to each purchaser. We think this is fair, and hope it may prove satisfactory to all concerned.

Just as the last work was being done on this volume we received the painful intelligence of the death of GEORGE S. SWAIN, a member of Company K, and Lieutenant in Company F. He died at his residence in Cuminsville, near Cincinnati, on Saturday, August 11, 1866, of Cholera.

Always prompt and faithful in the discharge of every duty required of him, efficiently brave in the time of battle, Lieutenant Swain was an honor to his country's cause. In their great affliction his bereaved family have the sympathy of all who knew him.

TO
THE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS
OF
The Gallant Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry

THIS WORK
IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

BY
THE AUTHORS.

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INTRODUCTORY.

NECESSARY TO BE READ FOR A FAIR UNDERSTANDING OF
WHAT FOLLOWS.

On the 10th day of March last circulars, setting forth our intention of publishing a "complete record of the part taken by our glorious old command in the late 'War of the Rebellion,'" were printed, and sent in considerable numbers to the vicinity in which each company was recruited. A sufficient number of copies of the proposed book were ordered to encourage us to proceed with the work, and on the first of May "operations commenced."

We anticipated difficulty in obtaining the information, so long a time having elapsed since the Regiment was mustered out, and the members having become scattered almost all over the habitable world. General Cox, now Governor of our State, kindly offered us all the assistance in his power, and through him we could have obtained access to the muster rolls on file in the Adjutant-general's Department. But, after reflection, we came to the conclusion that a more complete record could be made by obtaining from the company officers the use of official documents retained by them when their term of service closed. After voluminous correspondence, and much time spent, we succeeded in procuring the facts that are embodied in the following pages.

ERRORS.

That there are some errors in the work we are free to admit. Under the most favorable circumstances it would be an utter impossibility to compile and publish a book wherein names, dates, etc., are so numerous as in this without making mistakes. Taking into consideration the material we have had to work from, and the many indescribable difficulties we have had to

contend against, we feel free to say that we have succeeded as well as *ought* to be expected in making the record correct. Between the "Regimental Descriptive Book" and the Company Books and Rolls, we have found many discrepancies in names, dates, etc. As an instance: in the Regimental Descriptive Book a very worthy member of Company I is reported as a *deserter*, but we discovered that such was not the case in time to make the correction. There may be other errors in the books by which we have been misled, and if so, the *fourth page* of this book will show how we propose to proceed in the premises. Another instance as to supposed errors in the Regimental history department: One evening not long since the writer requested two members of the Regiment to talk over certain movements that took place at the battle of Resacca, with which each one thought he was perfectly familiar. After a very short conversation we found that their ideas of the matter were widely different, although both were perfectly honest in their belief that they knew "all about it!" Now we simply ask that before any one says we are mistaken in any statement that we have made, do not be too sure that *you* are right.

REDUCED TO THE RANKS.

In a number of instances it will be seen that after a man was promoted to the position of Corporal or Sergeant he was "reduced to the ranks." It must not be supposed that *all* such were reduced in a dishonorable manner, or for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Many men, after trying "non-com." positions for awhile, *requested* to be returned to the ranks, for reasons satisfactory to themselves; others were reduced in order to accept "detailed duty" without throwing extra work on their comrades in like positions in the company, as their places could not be supplied while they held their "warrants;" and, taking all things into consideration, it is rarely dishonorable to a man to say that he was "reduced to the ranks."

DESERTERS.

In the Regimental Books, one hundred and fifty-one men are reported as "deserters"—many, however, are given credit for returning to duty. After mature reflection and careful investigation into all the facts of the matter, we came to the conclusion that but *very few* deserve that harsh and disgraceful appellation. On pages 87 and 88 is given the cause for the bad conduct of a majority of those who are classified under the above heading. If there can be a possible excuse for men deserting the cause they have sworn to stand by and protect, our men had that excuse on the occa-

sion referred to. For those who did, with premeditated intent, desert their colors and comrades, we are truly sorry. We desire for them no greater punishment than that inflicted by their own consciences, and trust that their future lives may, as far as possible, atone for the evil they have done themselves.

PRICE.

We respectfully request any one who *may* object to the *price* of the book to remember that we have printed but a limited number, and that, under the circumstances, we ask not one cent more than the book is worth. Being probably of but little interest to any but members and immediate friends of the regiment, a wide sale can not be expected. Books, the size of this, intended for general circulation, of which several editions of thousands of copies are printed, *can* be sold at a less price than we have put on this. We ask our friends to look at the *quality* and not the *quantity* of the matter, nor the size of the book.

PERSONAL.

We have never seen a book in which was recorded the names and military history of a whole regiment, and we believe such an one has never before been published. We think it eminently proper that ours, although numbered the *eleventh* was really the *first*, under the re-organization, from Ohio, should be the first in whose behalf such a work is made.

We feel under great obligations to the many kind friends whose assistance we have necessarily had to ask, for the favors shown us. They have not only benefited us, but every other member of our gallant command.

To MR. WM. J. SHUEY, Publisher, we return our sincere thanks for so freely according us all the facilities of the extensive publishing house over which he presides. We recommend the establishment to friends of soldiers everywhere.

And now we submit our work to the consideration of our friends and comrades. We have labored hard and earnestly, sparing neither time nor expense, to make the book worthy of the cause to which it is devoted, and feel conscious of having performed the task faithfully and impartially. Should it prove to be the case, however, that any one is dissatisfied, and think that we ought to have done better, we can only say TRY SUCH A WORK YOURSELF; and if you are more successful than we have been, you shall have our hearty congratulations.

H. & T.

THE ELEVENTH OHIO.

CHAPTER I.

“PROCLAMATION.”

“WHEREAS, the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law: now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth the Militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

“The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and existence, of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular Government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured. I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with, property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens of any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

“Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are, therefore, summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 4th day of July next, then and there

to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"By the President:

"WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*."

THE state of bewildering excitement that had existed throughout the country, for some time previous to the appearance of the foregoing proclamation, was becoming painful in the extreme. It could scarcely be credited by the people of the Northern States that the "overt act" had been committed; they could not believe that the infatuation of the Southern leaders would carry them so far as to inaugurate any decided hostilities against that flag which had been the joy and pride of our common country, and the hope of the oppressed of the entire world. But now all doubts were dispelled, DIRECTION was given to the public mind, and all saw what their duties were to be in the terrible crisis.

Early on the morning of the 16th of April, 1861, Mr. ISAAC S. CLARK appeared on the streets of Piqua, Ohio, in the capacity of a recruiting officer. Accompanied by a martial band, with drums beating and colors flying, he started from the Public Square and marched North on Main street, and at almost every step one after another of the young men of the city fell into the line. Stores and shops were almost entirely neglected, and it seemed that for once every man in the town had but a common object in view—to volunteer himself or to do all in his power to make the way clear for others who wished to go. In a very few hours the organization afterwards known as

“COMPANY F, ELEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY” was ready to “go where duty called.”

And while the MEN were thus engaged, the noble-hearted WOMEN were working night and day in making preparations for the comfort and convenience of the loved ones about to leave them, many, perhaps, forever. And such scenes as these could probably have been witnessed in nearly every city and village of the Northern States during those ever memorable days.

So little did the people know about war in this hitherto quiet and peaceful country, that many thought it would be but a short transfer from their homes to the field of battle. After a few days spent in the rendezvous camps our embryo soldiers began to see that considerable SCHOOLING was necessary before they would be able to successfully cope with the enemies of their country. Enthusiastically patriotic, and determined to learn, they made light of the duties required of them, and the transformation from the quiet citizen to the stern and unyielding soldier progressed rapidly.

But would it not be a curious sight now, after these years spent in the apprenticeship and master-work of war, to look upon such scenes as transpired five years ago this first of May, 1866, at the various camps throughout the country? Those “squad” and “company” drills, what terribly earnest affairs they were! “LEFT!” “LEFT!” “LEFT!” from morn till night. With what deep feelings of pride and superiority over their friends and late neighbors the newly-fledged Captains and Lieutenants brought out their companies before the admiring gaze of the multitudes ever in attendance at the camps, who looked on with open-mouthed wonder at the WARLIKE preparations going on around them! Ah! then could be appreciated, by both

officer and spectator, that ever favorite declamation of our youthful days—

“Oh, were you ne’er a school-boy,
And did you never train!
And feel that swelling of the heart
You ne’er can feel again”

But as the task of recording the GENERALITIES of the times referred to is not the province of this work, the SPECIAL object for which it has been undertaken, viz:—to perpetuate the record of the Eleventh Ohio Infantry—will now be kept steadily in view.

The companies composing the original Eleventh Regiment were among the very first organized in the State, but by reason of the greater influence exerted in favor of others their claims to early recognition were not considered, and preparations for its active participation in the war proceeded but slowly. Yet, notwithstanding the campaign with camps “Jackson” and “Dennison” as the bases was bloodless, it was conducted with honor to the country and profit to the men engaged.

As organized at “Camp Jackson,” Columbus, Ohio, the Regiment was composed of but nine companies—five from Miami county, two from Darke county, and two from Montgomery county, which were mustered into the service of the United States on the 26th day of April, 1861, for the period of three months. At the election for officers, J. FINDLAY HARRISON was chosen Colonel, JOSEPH W. FRIZELL, Lieutenant-Colonel, and AUGUSTUS H. COLEMAN, Major; the Regimental staff officers were not appointed until after the removal to “Camp Dennison.”

CHAPTER II.

About the first of May the Regiment embarked on the cars of the Little Miami Railroad for "Camp Dennison," then but a stubble field, of the muddiest description. Arriving at this future celebrated camp about nightfall there was "hurrying to and fro" to prepare quarters in time to give shelter from the approaching storm. Plenty of pine boards were at hand, but they had to be carried from along the track of the Railroad a considerable distance through the mud to the place where the "shanties" were to be erected. That first night spent in "Camp Dennison" will never be forgotten by any who had the misfortune to be there. Although in no wise to be compared to many dark and stormy nights afterward endured by the men, yet as this was their first true initiation to the soldiers' life it left an impression on their minds not soon to be erased. Huddled together under their partially erected "quarters," the rain coming down in torrents, with a steady drip, drip, drip through the many crevices in the boards, mud beneath and all around them, but few closed their eyes that night, and when the morning light began to appear it was welcomed with a heartiness not often experienced by these WATER-SOAKED heroes. But a few days, however, were required to get things in proper working shape, and from that time until the reorganization for the three years'

service the daily routine of duties and amusements was but little varied.

About the middle of May the question of re-enlisting for three years began to be agitated, and as very little correct information could be obtained concerning the matter, great dissatisfaction was manifested throughout the camp. Those officers who desired to remain in the service exerted their utmost influence to retain the organization of their companies, but comparatively few succeeded in doing so. Of the Eleventh Regiment Co's A, F, D, H, and B, were all that succeeded in holding together, and about the 1st of June were "sworn in" by Gen. Cox for "three years, unless sooner discharged." Co. C, from Salem, Columbiana county, and Co. K, from Cincinnati, joined the Regiment in time to participate in the election for Field Officers, under the re-organization for three years.

Every person who spent a day or more at Camp Dennison about the time referred to will remember a dapper little gentleman of very dark complexion, quick, nervous movements, dressed in blue frock coat, red pants, and red cap embroidered with gold lace. Whether on foot or on horseback he seemed always to be in a great hurry, and could frequently be seen galloping to and fro throughout the camp in the most frantic manner possible. This gentleman was CHARLES A. DE VILLIERS, whose duty it was (although not clearly defined in "General Orders") to act as a sort of "Inspector General" of the camp. Sleepless and untiring as he was it can not be denied that his vigilance exerted a good influence over those officers and men who were disposed to be careless and negligent while on guard duty, and many will remember the sudden appearance, quick denunciations or approvals of "the Major" at

the most unexpected times and places. An expert in the bayonet drill, "Major" de V. took especial pains to "show off" before the men, and succeeded in getting himself elected Major of the Eighth Ohio Infantry, whose quarters were adjoining those of the Eleventh. Each evening after Dress Parade the Eighth were instructed in the bayonet exercise, and so "taken" were many members of the Eleventh with this fancy drill that when it was announced that the election for officers for their Regiment would shortly take place, Major de Villiers was nominated as a candidate for Colonel. The election took place on Friday, July 5th, and resulted in the choice of the following Field Officers*: CHARLES A. DE VILLIERS, Colonel; JOSEPH W. FRIZELL, Lieutenant-Colonel; and AUGUSTUS H. COLEMAN, Major.

It may be thought strange that an "outsider" should have been selected as the commanding officer, over men who had been with the Regiment from the beginning, and it would be a hard task at this time to give satisfactory reasons for the choice. It can not be doubted, however, that misrepresentations and intrigue were used to defeat Col. FRIZELL and Major COLEMAN, who were respectively candidates for Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel. These officers had been doing all in their power to advance the interests of the Regiment, by having it filled to the maximum, the men armed, equipped, and prepared for the field, instead of working to secure their own advancement. False and malicious reports were circulated concerning their abilities as officers, and at one time it seemed that the efforts made to drive them from the Regiment would prove successful. But a short time was necessary in the actual

* Col. Harrison had resigned several weeks previous, and was not a candidate.

duties of the field to show who were CAPABLE and worthy, and there were but few members of the Regiment who did not regret giving these gentlemen secondary positions.*

On Saturday morning, July 6th, an order was received to prepare to leave Camp Dennison on the following day, which order was hailed with joy by all. After two days' hard work the Regiment got off at a late hour on Sunday night, via the Marietta & Cincinnati R. R. to Hamden, thence by Hocking Valley R. R. to Portland, Jackson County, Ohio, arriving at the last named place Monday morning. While the train stopped at Chillicothe for a short time on Sunday night a number of the citizens of that city appeared at the depot with well-laden baskets of provisions, which were most heartily welcomed by the boys.

At Portland the first marching experience of the Regiment commenced. Starting at about sundown twelve miles were gone over that night, and after a short bivouac the march was resumed and Gallipolis reached soon after noon on Tuesday. The Regiment was divided for this march into two detachments; the first, under Col. de Villiers, marching at night and having been forced through almost on the "double quick" arrived at their destination tired, hungry and jaded. The companies under command of Lt. Col. Frizell started from Portland some ten hours later, but arrived in good time, and were highly pleased with their trip. An officer who accompanied the first detachment writes: "The day was one of July's hottest, but scarcely surpassed in heat the zeal of the vigilant Col. de V., who failed not frequently to warn the command that they were

* For further *details* see individual record of "Field and Staff."

in 'de enemy's country,' and that they 'must be ready to meet de foe at any moment!'"

While the Regiment was lying at Gallipolis, Rev. GEO. W. DuBois, of Chillicothe, was elected Chaplain. He was recommended by Gen. Cox, and afterward proved entirely worthy of all the General had said in his favor. A kind-hearted, earnest Christian gentleman, he did all in his power to advance the welfare of the command in every particular, but failing health compelled him to resign after sharing the hardships of a soldiers' life until the following January.

CHAPTER III.

On the 10th of July, 1861, the Eleventh first trod the "sacred soil" of Virginia, having embarked on steamboats at Gallipolis, and landed at the village of Pt. Pleasant, four miles above, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha river. During the short stay at this point the country in the immediate vicinity was pretty thoroughly scouted by squads of men, frequently under the immediate command of Col. de V., but aside from scaring a few old women and children no important feats were accomplished.

From a letter written home from Winfield, Putnam County, Va., and dated July 14, 1861, we make the following extract, giving an account of the

FIRST SHOT FIRED BY THE REBELS AT THE ELEVENTH.

We left Point Pleasant on Friday afternoon, and came up the river about twenty miles. Yesterday (Saturday) morning Companies A and F were sent on an expedition up the eastern side of the river. Lieut. Sol. Teverbaugh had command of the advance guard, and about two miles south of Buffalo discovered a party of rebels on horseback on the opposite side of the river, and this party has the honor of firing the first shot at our Regiment. Lieut. T. gave orders to return the compliment, and for a few moments the bullets flew back and forth pretty lively. This was the first time any of our boys had been under fire, but all stood it bravely and seemed to enjoy the affair, rather than otherwise. No one was hurt on our side, and the rebels retreated without advising us of any casualties that may have happened to them.

Just after the retreat of the rebels referred to in the above extract, word was brought in that some six or eight hundred rebels had taken a position some few miles up the river,

and were ready to give battle. Four of our Companies were marched off the steamboats on which they were quartered, and ordered to attack any enemy that could be found. After marching all day without discovering an armed rebel, the detachment arrived at Winfield, and found the village entirely deserted. The inhabitants of the place were finally discovered secreted in the woods adjoining, and induced to return. In his retreat up the Valley, Gen. H. A. Wise had informed the people that the "Yankees" were coming to burn, kill, and destroy, and that they must either join his army or get out of the way. The state of debased ignorance existing throughout almost the entire mountain region of Virginia made it an easy task for such men as Gov. Wise to deceive and mislead the people with the most foolish and absurd stories regarding the "Yankees," and it required no little effort on the part of the "invaders" to disabuse the minds of many of these poor, deluded wretches.

The valley of the Kanawha, at almost any time of the year, is one of the utmost beauty, and is deeply interesting to the student of nature. The river itself in many particulars resembles the Hudson, although neither so wide nor deep, and is navigable for steamboats nearly its entire length, or to the falls of Gauley. The bluffs at "Red House," and "Tyler Shoals" are the "pallisades" of this noble little stream, and the "Catskills" will find no mean rivals in "Gauley Mount" and "Cotton Hill."

The tillable land on either side of the river is but a narrow strip, yet for productiveness can not be excelled. Abounding in all the most useful minerals—salt, coal and oil to be had almost for the asking, nothing but a moderate degree of "Yankee" enterprise is needed to make this most remarkable valley more valuable than the mines of California or Australia,

CHAPTER IV.

The forces composing the celebrated "Kanawha Expedition" consisted of the 11th, 12th, and 21st Ohio Infantry, the 1st and 2d Kentucky Infantry, Cotter's Battery, and a "squad" of Cavalry, all under command of Brigadier General JACOB D. COX. The object of the expedition was to drive the rebels under Wise from the valley, proceed to the head waters of the Kanawha River at "Gauley Bridge" and co-operate with the forces under Rosecrans, then in North-Eastern Virginia.

The Military Telegraph system had not yet been put into successful operation, and as it took a long time to communicate with Department Head-Quarters, the expedition moved but slowly, as it was not until the 25th of July that Charleston, sixty miles from the Ohio, was reached.

July 17th will be remembered as the day on which was fought the battle (?) of "Scarey Creek," and, although not participated in by the Eleventh, intimately concerned them, as it was the cause of the loss to the Regiment of its Colonel.

The forces under Gen. Cox were camped at Pocotaligo, or better known as "Poca." The bridge across the creek having been burned by the retreating rebels, caused considerable delay at this point.

Col. Lowe, of the 12th Ohio, was ordered to cross to the west side of the river with his regiment, and make a reconnoissance in the direction of Charleston. While in the performance of this duty the 12th encountered a detachment of rebels well posted at Scarey Creek, who opened on the reconnoitering party with solid shot. The Union forces were repulsed with some loss, and retreated rapidly towards Poca. Col. Norton, of the 21st Ohio, who accompanied the 12th, was wounded and left on the field in care of Lieut. Brown, and both officers were captured by the rebels.

While the firing was in progress, Col. de Villiers, in company with other officers of the Brigade rode up on the opposite side of the river to observe the fight. Being unable to obtain any information from the point at which they were situated, and the firing having ceased, these officers crossed the river on a "flat," rode into the rebel lines, and were captured. The regiment saw no more of Col. de Villiers until late in the fall, when having made his escape from Richmond he joined the command at Gauley Bridge.

The command of the Eleventh now fell on Lieutenant-Colonel FRIZELL, who immediately made such disposition of the "internal" affairs of the regiment as he saw were necessary. Staff officers were appointed, a more systematic arrangement of drill and guard duty instituted, and it was but a short time until all was working smoothly and far more to the satisfaction of all concerned than had been the case since leaving Camp Dennison.

Considerable rain having fallen while the troops remained at this point, the loss of the bridge across Pocotaligo Creek was severely felt. Gen. Cox had sent to Ohio for tools with which to build a new bridge, and the delay was becoming vexatious. Captain Lane, of Company K, thought he could overcome the difficulty, and having received the

necessary orders put his company at work, and in an incredibly short time had a good and substantial bridge across the stream.*

While at Poca Co. "G," from Clinton County, which had been assigned to the Eleventh, joined the regiment, thus increasing the command to eight companies.

On the morning of the 24th of July the march up the Kanawha was resumed. The Eleventh had the advance, as it did throughout the entire march to Gauley Bridge with the exception of one day, when it was reported that Jenkins' (rebel) cavalry was in the rear of the army, and that day it was the REAR GUARD.

It had been well known for some time that Wise's forces were at or near Charleston, and that they occupied a most commanding position at "Tyler Shoals." Their pickets were encountered near the latter place late on the afternoon of the 24th, who retreated on the approach of our advance guard. Soon a burning bridge was encountered, then another, and Col. Frizell knew the enemy were near and possibly retreating. The order to "double quick" was given, and a request sent back to the General to hurry forward the artillery. On turning a bend in the road a steamboat loaded with troops was discovered crossing the river, and as the breastworks on the hills and across the road were discovered to be tenantless, Col. Frizell quickly surmised that the boat contained the retreating enemy. Hailing the boat the Colonel asked what troops they were, and being answered by the interrogatory if "you 'uns" were rebels the Colonel responded "ALL RIGHT—RUN 'ER UP!" and had not the hoisting of the Union flag been too hastily ordered by some officer on the hill adjoining, a valuable

*See record of Co. K.

lot of ammunition, stores and prisoners would have been most easily captured. The rebel commander saw the flag, and the boat was put across to the opposite shore with all possible speed. Capt. Cotter soon succeeded in getting his six pounders in position, and a shell sent through the steamer not only greatly hastened the disembarkation of the rebels but set fire to the boat, the charred and blackened timbers of the hull of which probably may yet be seen at low water at the foot of the shoals.

Early the next morning a delegation of citizens of Charleston appeared at the outposts under a flag of truce. They stated that Wise, after partially destroying the fine wire suspension bridge across Elk River, had retreated; that nothing prevented the occupation of their town by the Union army, and desired to know if private citizens and property would be molested. Gen. Cox assured them that they need have no fears of abuse from his army, and they departed satisfied.

Nothing of general importance occurred on the further march to Gauley Bridge, which place was reached on the 29th.

The Eleventh went into camp on the bank of Gauley River, a short distance above the site of the fine bridge that had been burned by Wise. There was at that time no suitable drilling ground in the neighborhood, and as a further advance was not in contemplation, the regiment had a comparatively quiet time for a couple of weeks.

CHAPTER V.

Our regiment having now made the first "point" of the campaign, it may not be out of place, while resting from the fatigue of the long march, to refer to some of the incidental features of the trip.

THE "WHITE HOUSE."

Some two miles from Poca, on the road to Charleston, is a fine large frame country mansion. Situated near the beautiful Kanawha, in the midst of the finest fruit and shade trees, with fruits and berries in profusion, it seemed that nature or art could do no more to render a residence here as pleasant and desirable as human beings could desire.

Upon the approach of the Union troops the owner of this place, foolishly believing the absurd stories told by Wise, hastily packed up a few necessary articles of clothing, and with his family and most VALUABLE servants accompanied the retreating rebel army, leaving his splendid home to the tender mercy of the "Yankees." While this place was under the care of the Eleventh nothing in the house was disturbed, but Sherman's "bummers" feasted on no fatter poultry nor sweeter honey and other good things, than the boys of our regiment found in plenty at the "White House" farm.

ATTACKED BY SHEEP.

The picket station at the bridge between Poca and the "White House" was a favorite post with company H, and when his company was detailed for picket duty Capt. Drury always managed to get them stationed at this point. In connection with this fact it was also noticed that "H" always had a good supply of *fresh meat*, and upon being interrogated as to the source from whence the supply was received Capt. D. explained as follows:

"The first night we were on duty at the bridge I heard something cautiously approaching the post. Receiving no answer to my hail I fired, and upon examination found I had killed a fine fat SHEEP. My boys were hungry, and *mutton is very healthy meat in summer time*. After this I noticed that the comrades of the animal I had *accidentally* killed seemed to entertain malice towards my company; they would congregate around us, shake their heads, and make such hostile demonstrations that I was fearful some of my boys might be *bitten*, so I thought it best to shoot a sheep occasionally in order to prevent any such catastrophe!"

A SCOUT OVER THE HILLS.

About sunset on Sunday evening, July 14th, when the Kanawha expedition had arrived at Buffalo, a couple of citizens came in and reported that a detachment of rebel cavalry were that night to be at a certain point some five miles from the river, to receive a lot of supplies that had been stored there for them. Company F was detailed to proceed to the place, and, if possible, whip or capture the rebels, and break up the depot. Guided by the men who had made the report, the company marched until near midnight over a range of steep hills, almost mountains. The path being narrow and rough, the men had to march in

single file, and it required extreme vigilance to prevent becoming separated and lost among the thickets through which the path lay. Arriving near the "scene of action," a halt was made and plans arranged. There were three houses to visit—one the residence of the man where the rebel cavalry were expected to be found, another the dwelling of "'Squire Thomas," who was said to be a dangerous old fellow, and the other inhabited by the 'Squire's tenant. Capt. Johnson, with Lieut. Teverbaugh and sixty men, started to hunt up the rebels, and Lieut. Horton, with eight men and a Sergeant, proceeded to look after the 'Squire and his tenant. The Captain proceeded with his party to the locality pointed out to him as the place where the rebs were to be found. Surrounding the premises, the order to close in was given and executed. No enemy being discovered, the house was searched and found to be occupied by three or four old women and a *very young baby*, but nothing in the shape of military supplies could be discovered.

Lieut. Horton, in executing the duty assigned him, found that 'Squire Thomas was indeed a "dangerous" man. After some parley the 'Squire made a light, threw open the door of his house, and with a loaded rifle in his hands confronted the Lieutenant when he entered the door. Sergeant Charley Achuff, seeing the state of affairs, stepped up, and under the influence of the Lieutenant's pistol and the Sergeant's musket the 'Squire "laid down his arms" and surrendered. Sergeant Achuff secured the rifle and handed it to one of the boys outside the house, when the old man, seeing himself again alone with the Lieutenant, started to get hold of an axe standing by his bed, which attempt was frustrated by the interposition of a "colt."

This old man had been a justice of the peace and had held other offices under the State authority for many years,

and was one of the few generally well informed "mountaineers," but placing the utmost confidence in the stories circulated by the rebels concerning the barbarities perpetrated by the Union troops, had given himself up for lost when he saw the blue coats in his house, and resolved to sell his life as dearly as possible.

Had this affair happened a little later in the war, very short work would have been made with the old man, notwithstanding his gray hairs, but at this time the policy was to "conciliate," administer the oath to the rebels and let them go.

The Captain having arrived just after the Lieutenant had left the Squire's house, and nothing contraband being found at the other place, the company started back to the river, arriving some time after daylight, tired, hungry, and considerably disgusted with the trip.

COL. FRIZELL'S VISIT TO SUMMERVILLE.

A day or two after arriving at Gauley Gen. Cox, desiring to obtain as much information as possible concerning affairs in the neighboring counties, sent out numerous scouting parties. One of these, a small party of cavalry, went under the command of Col. FRIZELL into Nicholas County, to break up a recruiting station for the rebel army, reported to have been recently established there. The Colonel was ordered to administer the oath of allegiance to any person whom he thought NEEDED it, and in all things to act for the best interests of the Government and the safety of his party. Capturing and holding the town of Summerville, he proceeded to investigate the standing of the inhabitants, and to "swear in" those whom he thought were not as loyal and well disposed towards the United States as they should be. In the performance of this duty

he came across a lady who could not be induced to understand the nature of an oath, and who, although a violent secessionist, was very badly frightened at being in the power of the "Yankees." As the oath would apparently do but little good in this case the Colonel "changed his tactics" and obliged the woman to get down on her knees and repeat the LORD'S PRAYER! As the expedients adopted by the Colonel to uphold the dignity of the Government and subdue rebels were generally successful, there can be but little doubt of the efficacy of his treatment in this case.

CHAPTER VI.

The "Lewisburg road," from Gauley Bridge to Big Sewell Mountain, is familiar ground to the Eleventh Ohio. "Tompkins' Farm," "Devil's Elbow," (S. H.!) "Hawk's Nest," "Miller's Ferry," "Big Creek," (sometimes called "Rich Creek"), "Mountain Cove," "Friday," "Saturday," and "Sunday" Roads, "Lookout," and "Locust Lane," are never-to-be-forgotten localities, on this, to the Eleventh, almost classic avenue of travel.*

The first scouting expedition sent out in the direction of Lewisburg was a detachment of the Eleventh, under command of Lieut-Col. Frizell. Going as far as "Locust Lane" on Monday, the 12th of August, the Colonel found his force too small to warrant being so far from support, and on the

*We will not attempt to give a certain number of miles as the correct distance between any two places in West Virginia, as all the information to be obtained from citizens is "well calculated to deceive." It is about one hundred miles from Point Pleasant to Gauley Bridge, but upon compiling the distances between different points, as given by residents along the route, we find the "Point" and the "Bridge" over *two hundred miles apart!*

The following table is probably as near correct as it is possible to make it without actual measurements:

Point Pleasant to Gauley Bridge,	100 miles.
Gauley to Tompkins' Farm,	3 "
" " Devil's Elbow,	5 "
" " Hawk's Nest,	6½ "
" " Big (or Rich) Creek,	7½ "
" " Mountain Cove,	13 "
" " Sunday Road,	20 "
" " Camp Look Out,	23 "
" " Locust Lane,	24 "
" " Foot of Sewell,	28 "
" " Top " "	35 "

following day fell back to Mountain Cove. Here the balance of the regiment, with the exception of Company A, which was ordered to remain at "Devil's Elbow" to exchange their old muskets for Enfield rifles, and Company D left at Gauley Bridge, joined the Colonel's party on Wednesday, and another advance to Locust Lane was made.

The next day a detail of one hundred and twenty (officers and men), under Col. Frizell, continued the expedition to the foot of Big Sewell Mountain. Lieut. John D. Shannon, of Company B, who had command of the advance guard, discovering rebel cavalry a short distance ahead, deployed his men in the thickets on the left of the road, and, advancing, was soon fired upon by a rebel picket guard. Two men of Company B, Will. Rae and Augustus Houek, were wounded, one in the right and the other in the left hand. Hearing the firing, the Colonel gave the order to double-quick, and upon turning a bend in the road a squad of rebel cavalymen were encountered, who gave and received a volley and then retreated. The Colonel formed an "ambush" and sent out scouts from Company H, under Lieut. Weller, who also encountered rebels and received and returned a fire. After waiting for some time and no enemy appearing in the road, it was thought best to fall back to Locust Lane, which was done in the shape of a disorderly retreat while passing the few houses on the route, in order, if possible, to entice the rebels to fall into an ambush which Capt. Drury had been directed to form at a suitable place on the line of "retreat." Not succeeding in luring the enemy on "to their own destruction," our forces were again concentrated at Locust Lane.

Feeling confident of being able to hold this position for at least one day more, but at the same time well assured that we must soon fall back, Col. Frizell was extremely anxious to capture a rebel scouting party that had been

hovering around our camp for some time. To effect this object he ordered a detail to be made of one hundred and fifty men, which he intended to lead in another advance towards Sewell during the night, but a majority of the officers deeming an immediate retreat advisable, the Colonel reluctantly consented, and the order to return to Mountain Cove was given, at which place the Regiment arrived just at daybreak.

Company D joined the command but a short time before the march back to Mountain Cove was begun, and it was very hard on the men to be compelled to retrace eleven miles of the distance they had just hurried over. Four or five of the men of this Company, however, preferring to risk capture rather than march any more that night, hid themselves in an old barn, and came into camp the next evening, having successfully eluded the rebel scouts, who were reported in considerable numbers along the route.

On Sunday morning, August 18th, just after the new guards had "gone on," at Mountain Cove, word was received that the rebel army, commanded by John B. Floyd, was advancing, being then but three or four miles distant. As the country here was too open for so small a force as ours to successfully resist such an attack as would probably be made, a retreat to "Big Creek," some two or three miles distant, was resolved on.

It was peculiarly distasteful to the writer to be obliged to move just at this time. Chaplain DuBois had extended us an invitation to dine with him that day, as his servant had been extremely fortunate in a recent *foraging expedition*. A pair of fine, fat chickens, with all the other "delicacies of the season," were in process of preparation, but "circumstances," in the shape of several thousand rebels, compelled us to forego the anticipated pleasure of a

quiet meal in the company of our worthy Chaplain. "Misery likes company," and we have the consolation of knowing that about the whole Regiment was similarly disappointed on that day.

The next day, Monday, the 19th, was improved in barricading the road, and running a line of breastworks along the brow of the hill on the Gauley side of the Creek. The enemy were seen on a hill a mile or two to the right during the entire day, but they made no attack. The next morning a detail, consisting of Martin Shieler, J. Hamer Smith, Valentine Schultz, James Roach and ———, under Corporal Samuel Butler, all from Company B, were sent, by a blundering order from the officer of the day, out the road towards Mountain Cove, and while yet in sight of the camp, were fired on by the advance guard of a rebel batallion marching to attack our command. James Roach was killed, and Schultz and Shieler captured, the other three men succeeding in getting back unharmed.

Roach was the first man of the Eleventh killed by the rebels, and he might have escaped, but he could not resist the temptation to stop and fire at the enemy, who were very near, and in so doing lost his life.

The rebels turned off the road to the left, and advanced through a thicket of laurel. Firing soon began, but as both parties were pretty well protected no damage was done, although a brisk fire was kept up for an hour, when the rebels retreated.

During the progress of this "bushwhacking" fight, Col. Frizell walked out into an open field on our left and *challenged the rebels to come out and give us a fair fight!* The only response he received was a cursing from the rebel commander, *who was hidden behind a tree*, and a volley of musketry. The Colonel returned to his command, borrowed

an "Enfield" from one of his men, and watching an opportunity, soon had the satisfaction of repaying, with *interest*, the cowardly answer to his challenge.

A road along a ridge on our left that we could not guard, being discovered, by which the enemy could get in our rear, it was resolved to fall back to Hawk's Nest. About two o'clock the rebels were discovered to be advancing in force on our new position. Their skirmish line extended across a large corn field, followed closely by cavalry and infantry. Companies A and H, under command of Major Coleman, were posted along the fence in the edge of the woods, Company C behind a breastwork in the road, the balance of the Regiment being some half mile to the rear making barricades across the road. There were two "Snake Hunters"* with our advance party who commenced to fire before the enemy had got as close as Major Coleman desired, and the position of our men was thus disclosed. After two volleys the rebels were thrown into confusion, and made most a precipitate retreat. One rebel was badly wounded and left at "Hamilton's," where he received attention from our Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Gill.†

About this time Patrick Callahan, of Company C, was very seriously wounded in the left arm by the accidental discharge of a musket, requiring amputation of the arm near the left shoulder. This difficult operation was performed by Dr. Gill, in the most successful manner. Callahan recovered rapidly, and remained with the Regiment until the next spring.

But little of general interest transpired until Sunday, the 25th, when being again posted at Big Creek, we were

* The name given by Capt. Baggs to his company of West Virginians, who acted as Scouts, Spies, &c., for the Union troops.

† See record of Field and Staff.

attacked by the rebels, in their usual bushwhacking style, and Charles Allen, of Company A, was killed. Tired of this style of fighting, Col. Frizell ordered a charge, when the rebels retreated *pell mell*, strewing the road with guns, pistols, knives, and everything that would encumber their flight. Following the flying enemy for a mile or more, something near a wagon load of trophies were picked up by our men, many of which are still in possession of friends or members of the Regiment.

The duty of our Regiment was to picket the road from Devil's Elbow as far out as possible, but the demonstrations made by the rebels being vigorous and persistent, Col. Frizell concentrated his forces at the "Elbow," and requested the General to send him reinforcements. Two companies of the Twenty-Sixth Ohio, then stationed at Tompkins' Farm, were ordered to act under Col. F.'s orders, and, at Capt. Lane's request, Company K was sent out.

During the night of September 2d, Wise advanced and stationed his troops just across a ravine in front of our line. One of our picket stations was so situated that the rebels had got between it and the Regiment before the men could escape, and Alex. Gammaek and John Hehner, of Company A, laid inside the rebel lines until near morning, when they succeeded in getting away, having *crawled* a long distance through the thickets along side the road.

Wise opened with his artillery on Tuesday morning, the 3d of September, and continued throwing shell and canister all day without doing the least damage. During the morning a piece of artillery sent out to Col. Frizell arrived, and after firing a few shots, a premature discharge of the gun sent the *swab* whizzing over among the enemy, which, as we afterwards ascertained, frightened them badly,

as they thought we were throwing *chain shot*! This discharge took off an arm of the “rammer,” and a thumb of the “thumber,” after which Col. Frizell ordered the gun to the rear, as he found it defective and more dangerous to his men than to the rebels.

After a day or two, Wise left our front and retreated towards Lewisburg. Being relieved by the Twenty-Sixth Ohio, the 8th of September found our Regiment again in camp at Gauley Bridge, after a month's campaign, principally “on our own hook.”

CHAPTER VII.

About the first of August, 1861, Wise was superceded by John B. Floyd, who having received reinforcements, thought it possible to drive Cox from Gauley, and it was the advance guard of the rebel army that we encountered at the foot of Sewell Mountain on the 15th.

With the main portion of his command Floyd passed down the "Sunday Road," with the intention of attacking Gauley from the north, leaving a smaller force under Wise to operate on the Lewisburg road, and to keep the way open for a retreat.

During the time our Regiment was operating up New River, we were frequently visited by the lamented Lieut. Alexander, (then a private in Co. B, but acting as Volunteer Aid to Gen. Cox), and through him reports were sent to the General concerning the state of affairs in our front. From *actual view*, and from reports brought to him by citizens who had *proven* their loyalty, Col. Frizell *knew* the rebels were in large force, and was satisfied that their objective point was Gauley Bridge. Strangely, however, it seemed that the General did not place that reliance on these reports that he should, but gave more credence to the statements of an officer from another regiment, who claimed to have climbed Gauley Mountains during a dark and stormy night, by the light of *pine torches*, and from his elevated

position *counted* all the rebels between Gauley Bridge and Sewell Mountain!

The Seventh Ohio, which had been stationed at Summer-ville, retreated towards Gauley on the approach of Floyd, but were ordered back on the assurance of the celebrated scouting officer referred to, that there were no rebels in the vicinity. Arriving at Cross Lanes the Seventh was surprised and utterly routed, with a large loss in killed and wounded. Floyd then moved south, and on the afternoon of the 10th of September, was attacked by Rosecrans at Carnifex Ferry. Seeing himself outnumbered, Floyd retreated during the night via the "Sunday Road," and being joined by Wise, continued the retreat to Meadow Bluff. Lee took command of the rebels in West Virginia about this time, and the troops he brought from other points joined to those under Floyd swelled the rebel army at Big Sewell Mountain to near 25,000 men.

On the 13th, Gen. Cox moved out from Gauley to join in the pursuit of Floyd—Rosecrans taking immediate command of all the troops. The Eleventh was in line at 3 o'clock A. M., and had the Brigade moved at that time many prisoners could have been taken before night. As it was, day light found us only crossing the river, and then we arrived at Mountain Cove just on the heels of the rebel rear guard, and captured a Lieutenant and thirteen men. So *slovenly* was the movement conducted that we did not reach Sewell Mountain until the *tenth* day out from Gauley. Throughout the march the Eleventh had the advance, but were continually held back by orders from the rear.

From a private letter written while we laid at Camp Lookout, on the forward movement, we are permitted to make the following extract:

I think we will be permitted to go into winter quarters as soon as the rebels are driven out of Western Virginia, and from present indications that will not be long. Floyd and Wise have been put to flight, and to-day we

learn that Lee has been forced to retreat from Cheat Mountain. * * * Our work last month has made *soldiers* of us, and we are now always ready to move at very short notice. From our last camp we were ordered to march in twenty minutes, and in *ten* minutes our Adjutant had the line formed ready to move. * * * We need more men in our little command, but as it is, we have done as much work as any regiment in Virginia, had more skirmishes, killed more rebs, and received less newspaper praise than any other regiment in Virginia. We are now called 'Frizell's Gipsies,' as we are here, there and everywhere, and when the rebs think they have us, *we aint there*. They have tried to surround us three or four times, but as we generally know as much of what they are about as they do themselves, they are rather unfortunate in their efforts. Mrs. Tompkins (wife of a rebel Colonel who has a beautiful place near Gauley) says she never heard of such a set of soldiers as the Gipsy Eleventh, as we know all the roads, paths, houses, people, &c., have been over all their big hills, can sleep in logs, behind stumps, in rain or shine, can make the biggest show with the fewest men, and the biggest fight on record!

On the 25th of September our Regiment was sent on a reconnoissance to the right of the rebel camp on Big Sewell. Moving over a succession of steep hills, through the rank and tangled undergrowth of a dense forest, we had almost got into the rebel intrenchments before discovering our position. Companies A and F were deployed in advance, and the men fired on the rebel pickets whenever they could be seen through the bushes. Louis Brossy and James Mahan, of Company A, getting separated from their comrades, unintentionally walked into the rebel camp and were made prisoners.

On the return from this expedition we passed through the bed of an ancient river, apparently having been about such a stream as the Great Miami. Coursing down the side of a steep hill through the forest, this strip of moss-covered rocks presented a sight to at once excite the awe and wonder of the spectator. At another point some fifty miles distant, on the *opposite side* of New River, a similar scene is presented—the dried-up bed of a large river on the side of a precipitous mountain! May it not be that in ages long ago a noble river was broken through by a volcanic

upheaval, thus forming the *seam* through which weird New River now courses its way?

While lying at Sewell Mountain Major Slemmer, of Ft. Pickens notoriety, was assigned to Gen. Resecrans' Staff as Inspector General of the Department. On Sunday, 29th of September, it came the turn of our Regiment to go through an inspection by Major S. We expected to find him an OFFICER and a GENTLEMAN, but *were disappointed*. Allowing nothing for long marches and severe duty in rain and mud, without changes of clothing nor opportunities for washing, this officer treated the men as if they were *dogs*, and evidently considered *volunteer* officers but little better. We bear no malice toward Major S., but his unwarranted abuse of better men than himself, although they were but *privates* in a volunteer regiment, ought not to be passed over in silence.

CHAPTER VIII.

October 5th, an order to strike tents after "taps" and "back out" from our position on Sewell was received. We were ready to move at 10 o'clock, but as the Eleventh, as usual, was to take its place in line nearest the enemy, we did not get off till near morning of the 6th.

Just after our wagons were packed Gen. Rosecrans came down to our camp, and hearing Col. Frizell using some very *emphatic* language, rode up and inquired the trouble.

"I have the ague, General, and don't feel like lying around in the mud all night," answered the Colonel.

"Oh, a little quinine and whisky will set you all right," replied "Rosey."

"I have plenty of quinine, but how do you expect a man to get whisky in this God-forsaken country," asked Frizell.

"Well, Colonel, just get a tin cup, put your quinine in it, and I will furnish the whisky," answered the General, taking a small "pocket pistol" from the breast of his coat.

The Colonel got the cup, shook over it a paper that he took from his vest pocket (the paper was the last "special order" received), and after pouring out a good strong *dose* from the General's flask, drank it off, thanked the General for his kindness, and assured him that the *medicine* would undoubtedly prove beneficial!

Through mud almost knee deep, the troops wended their way down Sewell's rugged side, halting every few rods till some broken down wagon was turned over out of the way and set on fire. The trains were all in front, and it seemed that the greater the effort to hasten them along the slower they went. Riding frantically back and forth among the horses and wagons, ordering mess chests and officers' baggage thrown out, fires built under wagons stalled in the mud, the General (Rosecrans) acted in a very strange and unaccountable manner. Among the property uselessly destroyed were the mess chests belonging to several of the company officers, containing all their provisions, and many valuable official books, papers, &c., and it was only by accident that the box containing the Regimental Books was saved. After arriving at Gauley Bridge an order was received from HEAD-QUARTERS to "send in all the morning reports" (it having been impossible to make them out while on the march), together with other reports equally impossible to furnish correctly. Here was a fine state of affairs! Rosecrans had destroyed many of the books and papers belonging to the Regiment, and all that could be done was to *guess* at the matter. Adjutant Horton worked hard a full week in assisting the Orderly Sergeants to straighten up their company reports, and then the officers of our Regiment were censured for being remiss in the discharge of duty!

The next Sabbath, October 13th, the Regiment arrived at Gauley Bridge, and went into camp just north of "Scrabble Creek." A letter written by a member of the Regiment on the 16th, from which we extract the following, gives a very fair account of our condition at that time:

After several days of toilsome marching we arrived at this place on Sunday last. That morning we broke camp at Mountain Cove, and upon

arriving at Tompkins' Farm. were ordered by Gen. Rosecrans to continue our march to Gauley. We were all glad to do so, as we have more room here, plenty of good water, and are some miles nearer *civilization*. * * We have not a Field Officer with us, both Frizell and Coleman being home sick. Our Regiment numbers 717 altogether, but there are only 2 Captains, 9 Lieutenants, and 281 non-commissioned officers and privates reported for duty to-day. * * * The Seventh Ohio, which has been stationed at this post since the defeat at Cross Lanes, is leaving this morning for Charleston. * * * It seems more like "old times" just now than at any time since we left Ohio. We have regular guard mounting, drills, dress parade, &c., daily, and if our officers and men were all together and well, we would be getting along finely. * * * We have been soldiering nearly six months, but have not yet seen the officer called "Paymaster." We hear of him occasionally, and hope he is enjoying himself.

On the 28th of October, Col. de Villiers arrived at Gauley Bridge, and was formally received by the Regiment the next day. Some eight or ten days previously Gen. Cox had issued a general order announcing the Colonel's escape from Richmond,—and, after many "hair breadth 'scares" and wonderful adventures,—safe arrival at Washington. Major Coleman had returned but a few days before, and, as eminently proper under the circumstances, paraded the command and gave the Colonel the reception due to his rank.

Whether *all* the stories told by the Colonel concerning his escape from Richmond are true or not, is of very little moment at this time, but for a while at least he was considered by many as a hero of surprising courage and endurance. Throwing two men at the *same time* into the river, cutting the throat of another whom he met in a corn field, swimming the Potomac four times, and many other incidents of a like nature, were adventures of rare occurrence at that period, and he who had successfully performed such feats could not easily escape being lionized, especially when extraordinary pains were taken to give the greatest possible publicity to the most minute particulars of the *grand* affair!

Assuming command at a time when many of our men were considerably worn down by the hardships of their first campaign; many of the officers sick and absent; winter approaching, and surrounded by other peculiarly depressing influences, many of the men were just in that frame of mind to swallow with avidity the specious promises made by the Colonel of immediate discharge for all who desired it; promotions for those whom *he* chose to elevate, and the removal of the Regiment to Ohio for the winter. Col. de V. may have been entirely honest in presuming that he had the power to effect all these things, but those men who were examined by Dr. Perkins, and sent home with the assurance that proper discharges would speedily reach them, were soon undeceived when the matter came before higher authority.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frizell arrived from home about this time, and soon perceiving that he could be of no benefit to the Regiment under the then existing state of affairs, obtained leave to go to Charleston, where he remained till he learned that the rebels were "showing fight" at Gauley, when he returned to his post, but did not arrive in time to participate in the "movement" on "Cotton Hill."

CHAPTER IX.

The OFFICERS of our Regiment will certainly not forget the preparation of the rolls for our first payment, nor the kindness and patience of Major B. R. COWAN, Chief Paymaster of the Department, in giving instructions and unraveling the many knotty points attending the performance of such work for the first time. With patience and perseverance, however, all was ready in good time, and on Friday morning, November 1st, Major Reese had his strong box opened in the Sutler's tent. Just as he began to hand out the first "greenbacks" that had been seen by us, *zhur-r-r-r, bang!* came a shell from Cotton Hill, striking in the quarters of Company H. Another followed, burying itself in the ground close to Capt. Duncan's tent, where Company B was gathered for the purpose of signing the pay-rolls. At intervals of only a few moments our Regiment shared with the ferry across Gauley this sort of attention from the rebels during the entire day.

Col. de Villiers mounted his horse at the first fire, rode off in the direction of the General's quarters, and did not make his appearance again till night. Major Reese, supposing that a party might be sent across the river to attack the battery, stopped payment, and asked permission to accompany any such expedition; but in a short time all became quiet, and as no harm was done by the shells which

dropped into the camp, very little attention was paid to the matter, and by eight o'clock in the evening the Regiment was paid off.

The next day the rebels resumed their long-range firing. At every explosion from their cannon they were greeted with yells of derision from our boys, and by gestures more expressive than elegant. During the night succeeding the second day's "bombardment," Col. de V. moved his personal effects to a house situated on "Scrabble Creek," out of range of the fire, and marched the Regiment behind the bluffs of that classic stream. The regimental guards were relieved at daylight, with the exception of I. N. Minshall, on duty at the Quarter-master's store tent, who was overlooked, and remained at his post during the whole day. No order was given to return to camp, but late in the afternoon one after another of the boys began "moving," and by sundown all were again in their quarters.

For three days longer the rebels amused themselves by firing into our camp. On the night of the 7th, a detachment from our Regiment crossed the river and ascended the hill, but too late to secure the rebels' cannon, which had been withdrawn but a short time. A line of pickets was kept up along the foot of Cotton Hill until the 10th, when the Regiment crossed the river and advanced to the top of the hill. Considerable skirmishing was done during the day, in which John Wroe, of Company A, and Robert Batchelor, of B, were killed; R. W. Pool, of C, Louis Gallagher and John Wolverton, of D, J. B. Stewart and John Gatz, of A, were captured by the rebels. Wolverton was mortally wounded and died at Fayetteville. Sergeant George Cart, of D, got "mixed up" with the rebels, but made his escape after some rather thrilling exploits.*

*See company records for full details.

After dislodging the enemy from his position on Cotton Hill, the Eleventh (*about one hundred and fifty strong*) returned to camp after turning the pursuit over to General Benham's Brigade, which Rosecrans, after nine day's effort, succeeded in getting across the river at Loup Creek.

It is claimed that Gen. Rosecrans knew all about Floyd's movement on the west side of New River, from Meadow Bluff to Fayetteville and Cotton Hill, while it was in progress, and that he *desired* the rebels to go just where they did. Gen. Benham was severely censured for allowing Floyd to escape after the pursuit was commenced. But why Benham was detained under the immediate eyesight of Rosecrans for a whole week, and then sent some ten miles out of the way, has never been properly explained. Perhaps all was done in strict accordance with the "red tape" process of the "circumlocution office," but any private of the Eleventh Regiment could have found the enemy in one-tenth the time, and with a proper force could have effected as much, if not more, in one day than was done in ten. Every man who has been a soldier knows that about the most trying thing that can be experienced in warfare is to be obliged to *receive* the enemy's fire and not have the privilege of returning it. This was the experience of the Eleventh for six days, and we do not feel like letting the matter pass as if we were entirely satisfied with all that was done in reference thereto by those in authority.

Floyd retreated by the way of Raleigh, crossing New River at Pack's Ferry, to Lewisburg, and for the first time in seven months all was "quiet on the Kanawha." A long dull winter was before our troops, and now all turned their attention to the subject of winter quarters.

CHAPTER X.

We had received the assurance from Gen. Rosecrans that as soon as circumstances would allow, the Eleventh should be located for the winter at some point where facilities for "recruiting the numbers and health" of the Regiment could be obtained. On the 2d of December, the order to "proceed to Point Pleasant" was issued, and obeyed *immediately*, as all were anxious to get out of the "mire and clay" at Gauley. A march of six miles, through mud knee deep, to the steamboat landing, was necessary, the "head of navigation" being then at Loup Creek. After the train had got well on the way, it was ascertained that the tents and stoves had been left, and these articles were *carried* by the men from Gauley to the landing; and then, to add still more to the *pleasure* of the trip, the discovery was made that *our* tents and stoves were in the wagons all right, and those that the boys had carried belonged to the Second Kentucky Regiment, stationed at the Falls! We do not know whether or not the Kentucky boys ever recovered their "houses," but if they did they had to "fish" for them in the mud at Loup Creek.

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The winter spent at Point Pleasant was an agreeable episode in the lives of nearly all the members of our Regiment. Comfortably quartered in the CHURCHES, Court

House, and vacant store-rooms of the town, duties but light, and agreeable company to be found among the citizens at all times, the winter passed rapidly and pleasantly.

It would perhaps benefit no one now, and be of interest to but few, to give all the details of the *imbroglio* between the officers of the Regiment and Col. de Villiers, which reached its height about this time, and resulted in the cashiering of the latter. Suffice it to say, however, that the high-handed course pursued by the Colonel met with general condemnation; and as it soon became clear to the minds of all that he was incompetent for the position, and was at best an ADVENTURER, a number of the officers of the Regiment, headed by Captain Lane (all of whom had been most grossly insulted and abused by the Colonel), resolved to make an effort to get rid of him.

Colonel Frizell and Captain Drury, becoming thoroughly disgusted and indignant, and disliking the bickerings and ill-feelings engendered by the course pursued by de Villiers, resigned and went home. Captain Lane, however, had been too deeply injured to let the matter rest, and being seconded by nearly all the officers remaining in the Regiment, preferred a "Charge," with some twenty or more "Specifications," against the Colonel. Not daring to suppress this paper (which had to pass through his hands), the Colonel forwarded it to Head-quarters at Charleston, accompanied by charges preferred by himself against Capt. Lane. Captain Lane was placed under arrest, and in a few days Captain Bascom, Assistant Adjutant General of the Division, arrived at the Point and performed the same duty for Col. de Villiers. The trial of the two officers soon came on before a General Court Martial. The charges against Captain Lane were not sustained, and he was honorably discharged from arrest; Colonel de Villiers was dismissed the service, and left "for parts unknown."

Major Coleman was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel upon the retirement of Col. Frizell, and assuming command of the Regiment after the arrest of de Villiers, he only relinquished it with his life on the bloody field of Antietam.

Lyman P. Jackson, a Captain in the Thirty-First Ohio Infantry, was commissioned by Governor Dennison, Major of the Eleventh, and reported about the 7th of February.

There was not a member of the command who did not feel that gross injustice had been done in the appointment of a stranger, who was no more competent than *hundreds* in our ranks, to a responsible position in our Regiment. A protest was immediately drawn up, signed by all the officers, and forwarded to the Governor of Ohio, but no attention was paid to it. The appointment was not revoked, and Major Jackson remained in a position which certainly would have been an unpleasant one to a sensitive man, although he received at all times the full consideration due to his rank.

Company E, Captain W. L. Douglass, joined the Regiment about the 1st of January, thereby enlarging the command to nine companies.

CHAPTER XI.

The citizens of Point Pleasant, with but few exceptions, were eminently loyal and true to the government, and hailed with delight the presence of a Union Regiment in their midst. Acquaintances and associations were made during our stay there, which are continued to the present day, and a number of "ties" were formed that will last during the lives of those concerned.

Within easy reach from the homes of nearly all members of the Regiment, we had many visitors during the winter. The most welcome guests we had were the ladies, wives of officers and enlisted men, whose presence and many kind deeds, tended greatly to cheer the inevitable monotony of a lengthy stay at one point. Mrs. Chaplain DuBois, Mrs. Dr. Gabriel, Mrs. Capt. Lane, Mrs. Knickerbocker, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Capt. Higgins, Mrs. Lieut. Price, and others, remained but a short time. Mrs. Col. Coleman, Mrs. Capt. Douglass, Mrs. Lieut. ("Annie") Seymour, and Mrs. Adjutant Horton (and son), extended their visit till orders were received in April for the Regiment to move.

Among the lady residents of the "Point," Misses Eva and Nannie Rodgers, the Misses Maria, Elizabeth and Sallie Smith, Betty Hall, "Tim" Ford, Maria Minturn, Kate Harris, Maggie Blake, 'Mandy Risk, of the Point, and Miss Maggie Stevens, Miss Maxon and others, of Gallipolis, will ever be held in kindly remembrance by "our boys,"

Neither will "Aunt Violet" and her daughter "Abbey" be forgotten. The latter were the family servants (colored) of a rebel by the name of Fisher, who went South at the beginning of the war, leaving his residence with its contents under the care of Violet. (Col. de Villiers took possession of the house, however, thus relieving Violet from the responsibility for the loss of the *silver ware* and many other valuable articles, which could not be found when wanted by parties properly authorized to receive them.) To Messrs. Hall, Smith, Charles, Thompson, Waggoner, Holliday, Dr. Shaw, and others, many of us are under obligations for kindness shown and favors freely given; they received us as brothers, and it is perhaps not too much to say that our parting in the spring was mutually painful.

As an instance of the very tender feelings that sprung up between some members of the Regiment and the citizens of the Point, it may be mentioned that three of our men—William Warner, of Company B, Presley Stone and John Kelly, of F, took unto themselves wives from the fair daughters of the village. And since the Regiment was mustered out of service other "engagements" made during that winter have been "consummated."

Many pleasant parties were given at the "Virginia House," and other places, at which, so far as came under the observation of the writer, "shoulder straps" and "blouses" always met on an equal footing. On the evening of February 21st, a "Military Hop" was given by the "enlisted men" of the Regiment, and in order to insure perfect equality, a rule was adopted prohibiting officers from wearing their insignia of rank. This "order" from the boys was cheerfully complied with by all the officers who were enabled to attend the party, but Gen. Cox arriving at the post while the festivities were in progress,

it was thought best, out of respect for him, to allow the officers to don their "straps."

On the 16th of April, 1862, Companies A, B, C, D, E, G, H, and K, bade farewell to the Point, and embarked on steamers bound "up the Kanawha." Company F was left to guard Government stores, immense quantities of which had been accumulated in the town.*

Arriving at Winfield the same day we left Point Pleasant, we remained there until the 8th of May. An expedition, consisting of Companies C, B, H, and K, was sent to Garrott's Mills, on Hurricane Creek, about the 26th of April, to look after a gang of bushwhackers, horse thieves, &c., whose head-quarters were in that vicinity. The mill was burned by our men, who were fired upon while on their return by a party of bushwhackers whose position was inaccessible. Company E was sent to Ripley, Jackson County, to protect the court in session there. Detachments were also sent to Cole Creek, Buffalo, and other points in the neighborhood.

* For other matters connected with our stay at Point Pleasant, see "Incident" department of this work.

CHAPTER XIII

The 9th of May found the Eleventh again in their old camp at Gauley Bridge. The "Kanawha Division," commanded by Gen. Cox, had opened the campaign by a movement in the direction of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, *via* Fayetteville, Raleigh, Princeton, &c. Although brigaded with the Thirty-sixth and Forty-fourth Ohio, under Col. Crook, the Eleventh was detached and ordered to operate with the troops under the personal command of Gen. Cox.

Companies E and G were left at Gauley, and on the 15th our head-quarters were established at Raleigh. Company D was sent back to Fayetteville the next day, thus extending our regimental line a distance of one hundred and fifty miles!

Company F was soon relieved from duty at Point Pleasant, and with E and G joined the Regiment at Raleigh. Companies G and K were sent to Pack's Ferry to build a boat, as it was the intention of the General to communicate by that route with Col. Crook, who had advanced to Lewisburg and defeated the rebels under Gen. Heath.

A few days after our arrival at Raleigh, the startling news was brought in that the rebels had attacked and defeated our forces at Princeton, then Gen. Cox's head-quarters. The telegraph wires were cut, and we could

obtain no direct information. Stragglers kept coming in for two days, and we expected and prepared for an attack, but were not molested. The main portion of the army had gone beyond Princeton, the advance having arrived at Parisburg, in Giles County. The General, however, was at Princeton, with about three hundred of the Thirty-fourth Ohio. An attack was made on this force by Humphrey Marshall, with some three thousand rebels, and after severe fighting the little band of Union troops was defeated, with severe loss in killed and wounded. General Cox narrowly escaped being captured. Proceeding to the front the General sent a force back to Princeton, which drove the rebels away and opened communication with the rear.

The wounded men from the Princeton fight, both Union and rebel, were sent to Raleigh and placed under the care of Drs. Gabriel and Gill, of the Eleventh. The weather was very warm and many died, although treated with the greatest skill and kindness.

Besides the great amount of work done in clearing the road to Pack's Ferry, and also at that place, the country for miles on both wings of the army was scouted over by detachments from the Eleventh, as Gen. Cox seemed to depend almost entirely on our Regiment for such information as he needed concerning the movements of the enemy.

The failure of McClellan to take Richmond, enabled Lee to send a heavy force to oppose the advance of our Division. The demonstrations in his front being "vigorous and heavy," Gen. Cox concentrated his command at "Flat Top," and directed Col. Coleman to keep a "good look out in the direction of Wyoming." This order was most thoroughly complied with—our scouting parties scouring the country for forty miles to the right and rear of the troops on Flat Top.

About the time the two companies at Pack's Ferry had accomplished their work, Capt. Lane was ordered to return to the Regiment, the changed state of affairs rendering the use of that Ferry unnecessary. Every thing seemed to indicate that "lively times" were anticipated in the neighborhood of Flat Top; also at Raleigh, Gauley Bridge, and other points in the territory under Gen. Cox's jurisdiction. The country was full of small parties of rebels, who exhibited a greater degree of boldness in their operations than had at any previous time been shown by them. The Eleventh was furnished with an iron twelve pounder, which the boys christened "Black Bet." All remained moderately quiet, however, on the west side of New River, but at Summerville two companies of the Ninth Virginia (Union) were surprised and captured.

On the 25th of July, Companies B, C, G, H, and K started for Gauley, under command of Col. Coleman. The next day Company F marched to Fayette, a detachment from the Company being sent to Miller's Ferry, near Hawk's Nest. Companies A and E remained at Raleigh till the 28th, when being relieved by the Thirty-seventh Ohio, they also proceeded to Gauley. Companies C and E were sent to Summerville on the 30th, to take the place of the captured "Virginians."

About this time a *female* bushwhacker was captured near Gauley, to guard whom, Luther Sheets, of A, was detailed. The woman said the initials of her name were "M. A.," but that she was commonly called Hettie Amanda Jones Atkins. She was a fond lover of whisky and tobacco, but had a most hearty hatred for the "Yankees."

The movements of the Eleventh, from the time of leaving Raleigh till the 15th of August, were quite animated. Company B was sent to Loup Creek on the 9th of August,

and the next day H and K marched to Camp Piatt in great haste, the troops at that point expecting an attack from rebels known to be in the vicinity. No enemy appearing, our men returned to Gauley on the 13th. Companies D and F arrived from Fayette on the 14th, C and E from Summerville, and Gen. Cox and Staff from Flat Top, on the 15th.

The Kanawha Division was ordered to proceed with all possible dispatch to Washington, affairs in Eastern Virginia having assumed an aspect not very favorable to the Union cause. The troops that had served so long a faithfully among the mountains in the West, were very anxious for a "change of scene." They desired to behold the "Grand Army of the Potomac," which they had so often heard extolled as excelling all others in drill, discipline, fighting qualities, &c. The sequel will show how the anticipations formed were realized.

The Regiment was reviewed and inspected by Gen. Cox and Col. Crook on the 16th, at which time marching orders were issued. The Division marched on the 17th to Camp Piatt, there embarking on boats, which immediately steamed down the Kanawha and into the Ohio, arriving at Blennerhasset's Island on the 20th. The river being very low the troops here disembarked and marched to Parkersburg, where cars were in readiness to convey them to Washington, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Henry G. Keenan, of Company G, accidentally fell off the cars, on the 22d, and was killed.

Arrived at Washington on Sunday, August 24th. While crossing the Potomac the cars broke through the Long Bridge, no person, however, being seriously injured. Disembarked from the cars, formed and marched to Alexandria, where the Regiment remained till the 27th.

Were this book intended as one of the many "Histories of the War," (!) with which the country is becoming rather surfeited, it would be proper here to give a minute account of the state of affairs existing in the vicinity of Washington, with the position of the Union and rebel forces throughout Virginia. It is sufficient for our purpose, however, to but glance at such matters. Halleck was the General-in-Chief of all our armies, with Head-quarters at Washington. McClellan had made a failure in his "on to Richmond" movement, and was ordered to withdraw his forces from the Peninsula. Pope was engaged with the rebels on the Rapidan. Lee was endeavoring to gain Pope's rear in order to capture Washington, and invade the North. Banks, Sigel, Porter, McDowell, Hooker, Reno, and other Generals were marching, fighting, advancing and retreating daily.

About daybreak on the 27th, the Eleventh and Twelfth Ohio, moved via the Orange and Alexandria Railroad towards Manassas. Before arriving at Bull Run bridge it became necessary to leave the cars, by reason of the road being blockaded by two trains coming in contact. A New Jersey brigade having been recklessly pushed forward had suddenly encountered the enemy, and after fighting for some time became panic-stricken, and were retreating in disorder. These troops were entreated to return, but could not be induced to do so; they had lost confidence in their commanding officer, and were repeating, in a small way, the scene enacted over a year before in the same vicinity. The Ohio brigade (Eleventh and Twelfth Regiments), moved on and were soon engaged. A portion of the Eleventh waded the creek and formed on the hill. The dense laurel thicket in which the Regiment found itself required their front to be twice changed, before a successful

resistance to the rebel attack could be maintained. Pouring in rapid and deadly volleys our Regiment had the satisfaction of seeing the advance of the rebels checked.

The Twelfth having made a vigorous attack on part of the rebel lines, were flanked by a rebel regiment sent to their rear. Many of the Twelfth considered themselves prisoners, and the whole regiment would undoubtedly have been captured had not the Eleventh hastened to their assistance, thus enabling them to fight their way out of the difficulty. But a short time elapsed before the Eleventh required the same kind of assistance they had just given, when the Twelfth gallantly "returned the compliment." Ever after this day these two regiments entertained for each other only feelings of the kindest regard, and on other hard contested fields maintained their friendship and generous rivalry.

During the action our Regiment became somewhat disorganized, and the men scattered along the railroad track in considerable confusion. Col. Coleman was in Washington on business, and did not know that the brigade had moved till he returned to camp. Hastening to the front, his appearance was greeted with a hearty cheer by the boys, who knew that they now had one in command whom they could trust, and in whom they had the fullest confidence. Quickly reforming the broken ranks the contest was renewed, but the odds were too great in favor of the rebels. The bold movements of our little force (numbering not over fifteen hundred), completely deceived the rebel commanders, who supposed that we were the advance of McClellan's army.

Falling back to Fairfax Station, the column halted; arrangements were made for the night, and the strictest silence enjoined. Being surrounded by the enemy, it was necessary to leave during the night. Striking into an

unfrequented path the command succeeded in escaping, arriving in camp near Alexandria on the 28th.

Adjutant John E. Alexander was mortally wounded during the fight, and was left on the field. He and others were made prisoners, but within a few days all were paroled and sent within our lines. He was taken to the hospital at Alexandria, where, attended by his father and mother, who hastened to his assistance, he died on the 20th of October. An accomplished gentleman, brave soldier, and faithful friend, he fell a martyr to his country's cause. He sleeps well.

NOTE.—At the time of preparing the copy for this part of our work we were not in possession of all the Company records; hence, we do not give lists of casualties in this nor in subsequent engagements. All such matters, however, will be found in that portion of the work devoted to Company and individual histories.

CHAPTER XIII.

Lee crossed the Potomac, near Point of Rocks, on the 5th of September, his advance being led by Stonewall Jackson. Stuart's cavalry entered Frederick City the next day, where they remained till driven out by our troops on the 12th. McClellan, who had been virtually deprived of command, was again invested with the direction of the Union army in the field. That portion of the army to which our Regiment was attached, began moving from the vicinity of Washington on the 7th. The Eleventh was now brigaded with the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-sixth Ohio, commanded by Col. Moore, of the Twenty-eighth, General Cox commanding the Division.

Marching but five and six miles a day the army made but slow progress, and it was not till about the 12th of September that the vicinity of Frederick City was reached. Knowing the enemy to be in considerable force here, an engagement was anticipated, and the troops disposed in proper order. Cox's Division occupied the center, Col. Moore's Brigade being in advance, and near the city artillery firing from both sides began. At this juncture Gen. Burnside rode up, amid the cheers of the troops, moved to the front and made such disposition of the forces as he thought necessary. Gen. Cox disposed his Division on

either side of the turnpike, keeping the Eleventh as a reserve in the road.

Col. Moore, with his aids and escort, made a charge on the rebel cavalry posted in the suburbs of the city, driving them some distance down the street. The Colonel's object was to follow the rebels a short distance, to give time for two pieces of artillery to be placed in position in the street, presuming that when he turned to retreat they would follow. His instructions to his escort were to open right and left when near the guns, so the artillerists could fire on the pursuing rebels. All would have worked finely had not a sad accident happened just in time to mar the whole plot. Some one, in the rapid movement past the guns, and before the Colonel's party had passed, rushed against the lanyard in the hands of an artillerist, thus prematurely discharging the piece, killing and wounding several of the escort. Among the number injured was Lieut. Achuff, of the Eleventh, who was acting as one of Col. Moore's Aids. His horse being killed, the Lieutenant was thrown off in the confusion, the dead animal falling upon and crushing him to the ground, where he laid in a lifeless condition till order was restored. Being relieved from the weight of the horse, Charley rapidly recovered his usual sprightliness, and returned to duty.

The rebel cavalry came thundering down the street, capturing and dismounting both pieces, and also taking Col. Moore prisoner. The Eleventh at this time was quite a distance in the rear on the pike, and Col. Coleman immediately received orders to move forward, which was done in a double-quick movement. Arriving within a few hundred yards of the scene of the accident, he halted and formed into divisions of companies. Bayonets were fixed, and the gallant Coleman, in front of the first division, led

his noble little command forward to recapture the lost artillery. This movement was executed in admirable style, considering the exhausted state of many of the boys, who threw their knapsacks from their persons in order to facilitate their movements; yet, notwithstanding this precaution, many of them fell upon the streets totally helpless. But a short time elapsed till the pieces were recaptured, and orders issued for a further advance upon the rebels. Companies A and F were deployed as skirmishers on either side of the road, and the whole command again moved forward, recapturing a large number of prisoners. The Regiment went into camp in the western suburbs of the city, together with the balance of the "Kanawhas."

Gen. Lee required his men to pay for every thing they obtained from the people of Maryland. He said he had come to aid them "in throwing off the foreign yoke, and to enable them again to enjoy the inalienable rights of freemen." Large sums of Confederate money were invested in the many articles needed by the rebel army, and if this was any assistance to the people they had plenty of it. They did not rise at Lee's call, and were evidently unconscious of wearing the "yoke" to which he so pathetically alluded. The advent of McClellan's army was hailed with delight by the citizens of Frederick. Flags were unfurled in profusion, patriotic emblems displayed, and men, women and children vied with each other in supplying our soldiers with much needed refreshments. To use the language of a member of the Regiment, "we had a general good time during our very brief visit to Frederick City."

On the following day the army again moved forward, our cavalry skirmishing with the rebels, who were being closely followed. During the day a rebel Colonel was

captured and exchanged for Col. Moore. Cox's Division laid in line of battle a mile or two beyond Middletown, during the night of the 13th, and early the next morning—Sunday—moved forward, and engaged in

THE BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

Moving a short distance on the road leading to Hagerstown, our command filed off into the open fields. Simmons' battery of twenty pounder Parrotts was placed in position and began shelling the woods, to ascertain the location of the rebels. While the firing was going on Sergeant Wilson arrived on the field, bringing that ever-welcome visitor to the soldier—the mail. How eagerly those letters were read, can be imagined only by those who have received “news from home” under similar circumstances. It was while waiting here for the forward movement, which was soon ordered, that Col. Coleman wrote his last letter to the “loved ones at home.”

Shortly the Division advanced, Col. Crook's Brigade on the right, and Col. Scammon's* on the left. The rebels occupied a position behind stone walls, but their exact locality was evidently not known, as the Eleventh was sent forward to draw their fire. Advancing but a short distance, our little Regiment received such a fire as clearly revealed the position of the enemy. From three sides came the leaden hail, rendering the position untenable, and the object of that movement being accomplished, the Regiment retired a short distance to the shelter of the woods. Co-operating with the advance of our Regiment, the Twenty-third Ohio made a most gallant charge, forcing the rebels to yield their position.

*The Eleventh was placed in Scammon's Brigade after the capture of Col. Moore.

The laurel being in places almost impenetrable, the Regiment became somewhat disorganized, but Col. Coleman rapidly reformed the broken ranks, and moved forward to the fray. Some forty of the men, with a couple of officers, became separated from the command in the dense thickets, and, encountering rebels in all directions, did some very effective independent fighting.

The ever-changing features of the battle-field after a time again threw our Regiment together, and it took its place in the line formed for a general advance. At the sound of the "charge" the Kanawha Division moved forward, and engaged in deadly conflict with the truest and bravest soldiers of which the "Confederacy" could boast, who were commanded by Gen. D. H. Hill. So dense was the laurel that the troops were obliged, in many places, to move in single file, and our lines consequently became much broken. However, the men moved forward, and when separated from their commands each one acted for himself, and struck where he saw his blows were most needed. Simmons' and McMullen's (Ohio) batteries were driven close up to the rebel ranks, and being handled with consummate skill and bearing, rendered efficient service on this hard fought field.

After the rout of the rebels, the Division fell back and reformed for the purpose of repelling a threatened attack on the left. A fresh brigade of Union troops arriving about this time, drove the enemy back with considerable slaughter. The Regiment bivouacked in line of battle—one rank guarding while the other slept, or rather rested, as the night was too chilly for sleep—the knapsacks, blankets, &c., having been left in the rear.

Gen. Reno, commanding the Ninth Corps, was killed by a rebel sharpshooter, late in the day. The command of the

corps was then given to Gen. Cox, and of the Kanawha Division to Col. Crook.

The wounded were sent to Middletown, where general hospitals had been established. To many of the citizens of that place—especially the noble women—the wounded men of the Eleventh are under lasting obligations. All was done for the relief of the sufferers that the most heart-felt sympathy for the men and the cause could do, and many recovered, who, under less kind and constant attention, would in all probability have died.

CHAPTER XIV.

On the afternoon of the 15th, the Division was again in motion. The enemy was found in force at Antietam Creek, and on the 16th, arrangements were made by both McClellan and Lee for

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

Early on the morning of the ever memorable 17th of September, Co. F was sent out on the skirmish line, with instructions from Col. Coleman to watch the enemy very closely, and to immediately inform him or Col. Crook of any movements made by them. Capt. Teverbaugh had scarcely given the necessary instructions to his company before a lively musketry fire was opened by the rebels from their works below the bridge at Antietam Creek, which was returned by the right of his line. After a short time Acting Adjutant Curtis came forward with an order for Capt. T. to withdraw his company, move to the right and act as a reserve to Company C, then skirmishing under command of Capt. Street. While the men were moving in obedience to this order Col. Coleman came riding along on his favorite horse, "Old Bull," presenting a conspicuous mark to the rebel sharpshooters. Upon the advice of Capt. T. the Colonel dismounted, as he was unnecessarily

exposing himself, but alas! the precaution was of but temporary avail.

It must be borne in mind that our Regiment formed part of that wing of the army commanded by General Burnside, whose forces were required to perform the hardest task of all. The Eleventh had been engaged at intervals all the morning, and when the order came for Burnside to attack, took its place in the line for the forward movement. The order was to "carry the bridge, gain the heights beyond, and advance along their crest to Sharpsburg, and reach the rear of the enemy." The bridge was a stone structure, twelve feet wide and one hundred and fifty feet long, with three arches. Six thousand rebels were in splendid position across the stream, their artillery swept the bridge, the approach to which was a narrow road. On the other side the country was much broken, a limestone ridge sheltered the rebels, and behind every rock and log were sharpshooters in great numbers. Skirmishers were thrown out, and the column moved forward. Simmons' and McMullen's batteries were raining their deadly missiles among the rebels' ranks, who in turn sent volley after volley from their muskets and artillery in the faces of our advancing troops. Bravely the men struggled forward, but in vain. The steady stream of canister poured from the rebel cannon forced the line to waver, and finally to fall back.

In this forward movement Col. Coleman received the wound which caused his death in a few hours. In advance of his men, cheering them on, and closing up their broken ranks, he fell with his face to the foe.

Burnside sent to McClellan for reinforcements, but none were given him. He was ordered to "assault the bridge and carry it at all hazards," and again the lines were formed

for the desperate work. The Eleventh had found shelter in an orchard, where, after their nearly empty cartridge boxes were replenished, they formed for whatever duty fell to their lot. They were soon in line again.

With more than human endurance the men rush forward. The bridge is carried, the rebels are driven from their retreat, and flee in confusion from our victorious troops. Following up the requirements of the order received in the morning to advance along the crest of the heights to Sharpsburg, Burnside's troops follow up the advantage gained, fighting at every step. Lee, weakening the left of his line, concentrated a heavy force against Burnside, with the intention of cutting him off from the main army. The position of our troops was a desperate one, but they fought on. Burnside again sends for help, saying he "must have more troops and guns. If you do not send them I can not hold my position half an hour."

Porter's corps and a division of Franklin's corps had not participated in the battle and were near at hand, but McClellan sent word to Burnside that he had no infantry to spare. He gave permission, however, for the troops to fall back to the bridge, but said if that was lost, all was lost.

Fighting till dark the troops are then recalled, falling back near the bridge. Had they remained where they last fought, Lee could have accomplished his object and cut them off from the army.

It is not the province of this work to discuss the merits of movements not immediately concerning the Eleventh Ohio Regiment, and hence we close our account of the battle of Antietam here. Although the fighting raged furiously in all portions of the field, it is generally conceded that the hardest work done that day was done by that wing

to which the glorious KANAWHA DIVISION was attached. The "Burnside Brigade" was the "key" to the whole affair, and to retain that the rebels fought most desperately and persistently, but they had men to contend with "in whose vocabulary there is no such word as *fail*."

Our men were satisfied. Their longings for the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war," on a more extended scale than they had been accustomed to among the mountains, were gratified. The comparison between the men (as soldiers) composing the army of the Potomac and those who came from the West was in no wise disparaging to the latter. The daily marches from Washington to Antietam were very light, and while the discipline maintained in our Division was perfect, and there were no stragglers to be picked up by the provost guards in the rear, the Eastern troops lined the road-side by hundreds. The "Army of the Potomac" was a magnificent one, and it made a record that will live while free government endures, but if a comparison can fairly be made on the basis of the marching, fighting and other qualities shown from the 27th of August to the 18th of September, 1862, by the men from the East and those from the West, we can say without prejudice that the greatest meed of praise must be awarded to the latter.

The invasion of the North by the rebel army being so determinedly objected to, Lee turned his face toward Richmond, walking away from our victorious army at his leisure.

West Virginia had been almost stripped of troops, and it became necessary that they should be returned. The rebels were again in possession of the Kanawha Valley, making good use of their time in running the salt works,

securing a good supply of this, to them, much needed article. A small force had appeared as low down as Point Pleasant, attacking the few troops at that place, who, after a vigorous fight, drove the rebels away. In their retreat they met Major Waggoner, a venerable gentleman and staunch Union man well known to most of the Eleventh, and *murdered* him in cold blood.

CHAPTER XV.

On the 8th of October our Division started for the scene of its former exploits. Gen. Burnside issued a General Order thanking the Kanawha Division for the valuable assistance rendered in defeating the rebels, and complimenting the men on their fine discipline and many soldierly qualities shown during the campaign.

Gen. Cox preceded the command a few days, having bidden the men adieu on the 5th, assuring them that they would soon be together again.

The march from "Camp Burnside" to Hagerstown was a terrible one. It was conducted in the most wretched manner, and without any regard whatever to the condition of the men. The sun was scorching hot, the dust deep and stifling, water scarce, and halts only allowed at long intervals. The men were *wearing the same clothing* (or what was left of it) they had on when they left the Kanawha, and but few opportunities for washing having been enjoyed, it may be inferred that their sanitary condition was not as good as it might be. Hundreds of men who had gone through many forced marches without flinching, failed to bear up under the combination of circumstances which rendered this criminally foolish forced march one of such intense suffering. Gen. Scammon (recently promoted) has the *credit* of conducting that march, and is *prayed* for

to this day in the manner peculiar to soldiers who desire *special blessings* to particular persons!

On the 10th, Gen. Stuart, commanding the rebel cavalry, while making his "grand round" of McClellan's army, passed through our train, which was in the rear. The column was halted and a force sent back, but Stuart passed on, doing no damage to the train, which was then put in front. Arrived and remained at Hancock till the 13th, when the Division embarked on cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for Clarksburg, which place was reached in two days. The Eleventh went into "bivouac" camp near the town, the tents not arriving till the 22d.

Capt. Lane was sent to Ohio to recruit for the Regiment before the command left the Kanawha valley. So successful were his efforts that two full companies were speedily raised. After the death of Col. Coleman, the officers signified to the Governor of Ohio that Capt. Lane was their choice for Colonel, and in accordance therewith he received a commission as such, to date from the 17th of September, 1862. On the 20th of October the two new companies joined the Regiment at Clarksburg, Col. Lane arriving and taking command about the same time. The officers of the original Company E having resigned, and that company having become very much reduced in numbers, the balance of the men were "distributed around" among the other companies of the Regiment. Since leaving Camp Dennison the Regiment had no "I," and accordingly the new companies were lettered respectively "E" and "I," the former commanded by Capt. Lewis G. Brown, of Cincinnati, and the latter by Capt. Jos. P. Staley, a former officer of the Regiment.

The tents were received on the 22d, and on the 23d the Division train arrived. The train was brought through

from Hancock, guarded by Company C, temporarily commanded by Lieut. Achuff, who had sufficiently recovered from the injuries received at Frederick City to be able for duty.

Left Clarksburg on the 25th, marched eleven miles, and camped near Weston, in a plowed field. The weather was very disagreeable—a cold rain and sleet falling—and as the men were much worn down and really suffering from exposure, it was thought best to issue a small quantity of whisky. On the 28th “Curly” was accidentally wounded. It is not necessary to inform any member of the Eleventh who Curly is, but for the benefit of those not so well posted we give the inscription on the *badge* always worn by him:

I am Company A's Dog. Whose Dog are You?

(Curly's exploits will be found fully recorded under the proper *Company heading*.)

The roads were becoming bad, and on the 29th Company B was detailed to better their condition, which required rather severe labor. On the 1st of November the Regiment camped on “Devil's Half Acre,” near Elk river. The suspension bridge was found to be damaged, telegraph wires torn down, and other improvements of the country considerably injured by roving bands of rebels.

November 2d the Division arrived at Summerville, where the Eleventh soon went into winter quarters. The day we arrived at Summerville, Gen. Crook ordered a detail of a corporal and three men to guard one miserable *hog*, the property of a no less miserable citizen of this miserable country! Rations had been very scarce on the whole march from Clarksburg, and none at all were to be had till the 4th, when *flour* was issued. From this time up to the 10th the boys subsisted on batter cakes, at which time


the accustomed "hard tack" was received and heartily welcomed.

The rebels at Lewisburg sent out scouting parties in the direction of our posts on Gauley and New rivers, sometimes in considerable force. For some days an attack was expected at Summerville, and on the 17th Sergeant Butler, of Company B, was sent with a squad of men to Carnifex Ferry, with instructions to report the approach of the enemy. Remaining three days, and no rebels showing themselves; the Sergeant was recalled.

On the 22d our Regiment went into winters quarters at Summerville, and the next day work was begun on the "fortifications" about the town.

Major Jackson having resigned, Capt. Ogden Street was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. Asa Higgins to be Major—the first to date from September 17th and the latter from October 1st, 1862.

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Notwithstanding the forced march the first day out from the mouth of the Antietam to Hagerstown, the rebels were not caught in a trap on the Kanawha. Probably the idea of intercepting their retreat at Gauley Bridge had entered the brain of some one invested with authority, and for *a whole day* that object was kept in view! While the sun shone blistering hot, the dust penetrated the eyes and ears and nostrils of the weary troops, and every surrounding circumstance was adverse to rapid movements, the men were rushed forward to head off the foe, then many long miles distant. But after that day of suffering the project fell through. The weather became cold, exercise was needed, and then the troops shivered about their bivouacs in the rain and sleet, without shelter, without sufficient fires, and without adequate rations.



CHAPTER XVI.

THE COLD KNOB EXPEDITION.

On the 24th of November the Eleventh started from Summerville on the expedition to Cold Knob, at which point a rebel force was stationed. Considerable trouble was experienced in crossing Gauley River, but the difficulty was surmounted and the men marched on through the rain and sleet and snow, which began to fall about noon. Thirteen miles* were marched the first day, and the night was spent in a most uncomfortable bivouac, as the men were in light marching order. Snow fell during the night to the depth of some ten inches, and the next day's march was a hard one indeed. The route lay over a rough mountain path now completely covered with snow, but competent "native" guides were leading the column, and through the snow-storm that blew in their faces the men struggled on, over the rough stones, through thickets and deep gullies cut by mountain torrents, till late in the night. The march was necessarily conducted in single file, and the utmost care was required to keep the men together. At one time the line was broken in consequence of a man tumbling over a precipice. Stopping to assist their comrade, the rear became detached from those in front, who, unconscious of the

* Distances were kindly furnished us by Mr. M. Luther Sheets, of Co A, who kept a diary, which he wrote up each night.

accident, pressed forward. Col. Lane was soon informed of the mishap, and one of the guides was sent back to find the lost party. A "connection" was soon made, and the march resumed. About 9 o'clock at night the point desirable to attain on the second day was reached. The cold had increased to such a degree as to cause most intense suffering among the men, who were wet to the skin and greatly fatigued with their twenty-mile march. But little fire could be allowed, as the enemy were not far distant, and care was necessary to prevent them from discovering the movement. If ever guards were to be pitied, those men who were detailed for duty that night deserved an additional amount of sympathy.

The Second Virginia Cavalry (Union) was to move from Camp Piatt and form a junction with the Eleventh at this place on the 26th. Moving some two and a half miles from where the men had passed the long, miserable night, our Regiment waited for the appearance of the cavalry.

The cold had continued to increase during the night, and was becoming fearful—the men in danger of freezing, in fact, many of them had fallen into that drowsy state, the certain precursor of death from cold. Col. Lane formed the men and marched them around in a circle on the double-quick. This had the effect desired, but some of the men suffer to this day from the effects of exposure on "Cold Knob."

Hour after hour passed but the cavalry came not, and it was feared that they had missed the road, or had not started at all. However, about noon they arrived, but their horses were in poor condition for service, many having entirely given out. Col Paxton declared the expedition a failure, and ordered Col. Lane to return to Summerville. Major Powell, of the cavalry, and Col. L., insisted on going ahead

to where the rebel camp was supposed to be, then about five miles distant. Permission being granted by Col Paxton, who was the senior officer, the troops proceeded—the infantry in advance.

Proceeding in this order for a few miles the rebel pickets were encountered, who slowly retired. Not dreaming of a cavalry force being in rear of the infantry, the rebel pickets made no particular haste in giving the alarm. Soon the inner pickets were met and firing began. Major Powell immediately advanced with the cavalry to the front, scattered the rebel guards and dashed into their camp, taking the enemy completely by surprise. Nearly two hundred prisoners with their horses, accoutrements, supplies &c., were captured, and the camp destroyed.

The cavalry returned by the route they had pursued in going out, and our Regiment, also, over the route it had traveled. Our rations being consumed, Daniel Carson, of Company A, was sent to Summerville to bring them forward. The storm of snow and sleet still continued, and wading through the snow, slipping and falling over the now concealed stones and other obstructions in the path, the men toiled on the “home stretch,” arriving on the 28th, the cavalry, with the prisoners, having already got in. Carson was met returning with provisions some miles out from Summerville. He deserves much credit for the faithful and expeditious manner in which he performed the difficult duty assigned him.

The rebels defeated were the same that had surprised and captured the two companies of the Ninth Virginia at Summerville in August preceding. Their “chickens had come home to roost.”

Aside from the usual camp duties and work on the rifle pits that were prepared as a precautionary measure, nothing

of general importance occurred during the time spent at Summerville.

On the 6th of January, 1863, Sergeant Major Thomas M. Mitchell was wounded by the accidental discharge of a rifle, and died on the 9th.

OFF FOR TENNESSEE.

On the 24th of January the Regiment left Summerville for Loup Creek, arriving at the landing about noon on the 26th. A worse road than portions of the one from Loup Creek to Summerville, especially in winter, could not well be imagined. Precipitous hills to descend and ascend, short curves to turn, with high bluffs on one side and a rocky precipice on the other, mud and "chuck-holes" axle deep, are a few of the stubborn facts to be encountered in the way.

To a dispatch received at Twenty-mile Creek by Colonel Lane from Capt. Kennedy, Assistant Adjutant General of the Division, ordering the Regiment to be at Loup Creek at a certain hour, the Col. responded: "You require an impossibility. We are twelve miles from Loup Creek, and it will take us six hours to make that distance in daylight, and longer at night. Our train is from three to five miles behind, and I have no orders to abandon it. I had no intimation of any hurry until 8 o'clock a. m. to-day, and we left before sunrise instead of 8 o'clock as you seem to suppose." It is quite probable that Capt. Kennedy had never traveled the road between Loup Creek and Summerville in the winter, or he would never have made the ridiculous request for a regiment to make the march in less than two days. We refer to this matter simply to illustrate some of the absurdities concocted by officers about "*Head-quarters!*"

Embarking on the Silver Lake No. 2, at Cannelton, our Regiment for the last time descended the Kanawha, arriving at Gallipolis on the 27th. A fleet of boats was found at this place containing the other troops of General Crook's Brigade, consisting of the Thirty-sixth and Ninety-second Ohio. A rumor to the effect that their destination was the East got in circulation among the boys, which created considerable dissatisfaction. They had had enough of service there. The fleet, however, headed down stream, and then hopes were entertained of at least a short visit home.

Cincinnati was reached on the 28th, and although hundreds of the men were in sight of their homes, none were allowed to go on shore. Their friends flocked to the landing, when the boats containing our Regiment were sent across the river! Many of the men succeeded in getting on shore, and taking "French leave" visited their homes, returning at their pleasure. At Louisville, where the fleet arrived on the 29th, others availed themselves of the opportunities offered for "French" reprieves from duty and returned to Ohio. A number of these men to whom the service had become irksome, and which was rendered still more so by the heartless course pursued towards them, never returned, and on the rolls of their commands are reported as "deserters."

If we knew positively on what officer the responsibility rests for the fiendish treatment the men received at Cincinnati, we should not hesitate to present his name in full. Whoever he is, no matter how high or low his rank was then or may be now, he gave a specimen of refined cruelty worthy the devils in charge of the slaughter pens of Andersonville. It may be claimed that if permission had been given the men to go on shore time would have been lost and much trouble experienced in getting them on the

boats again. We dispute this point. It would not have taken half the time that was wasted at other points on the trip for every man in the Division to have spent a week at their homes. And to speak of *trouble* in getting them back is an insult to the men. They were neither *dogs* nor *machines*, and understood their duty as well as any officer, and had such a course been pursued as the most ordinary degree of humanity would have dictated, the trouble that *did* result might have been avoided. At the very least, permission to grasp the hands of their fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and dear friends, who lined the banks of the river, could have been better afforded than not.

Our Regiment was paid off at Portland, below Louisville, on the 30th, and on the 3d of February arrived at Fort Donelson, where a fight was in progress between the garrison of the fort and the rebels under Wheeler. The Division remained in the vicinity of the fort for several days awaiting orders. On the 7th arrived at Nashville, remaining on the boats for some time. Debarked on the 13th and went into camp three miles from Nashville. On the 24th again headed up the Cumberland, arriving at Carthage on the 26th.

CHAPTER XVII.

The Division went into camp on the south bank of the Cumberland river, near Carthage, on the 27th of February. While moving baggage from the boats, Michael Firman, of Company B, had the misfortune to break his arm.

March 2d a party of rebels, while trying to cut off one of our out-posts, was fired on by our pickets, and the attempt frustrated.

On the 4th our Regiment went on a scout to Rome, which town was thoroughly "canvassed" on the 5th. Rebel conscripting officers were operating in the vicinity, and in order to interfere with their arrangements all citizens of Rome liable to conscription were sent within our lines. Ten of Morgan's men who were found in the town were captured. Sixteen horses, one mule, and a number of saddles and bridles were also taken and turned over to our Quarter-master. The Regiment returned to Carthage on the 5th. Among the prisoners captured was a former resident of Springfield, Ohio, acting at this time as a Surgeon in the rebel army.

A foraging expedition consisting of Companies G and K of our Regiment, commanded by Capt. Geo. Johnson and Lieut. P. A. Arthur, was sent out on the 8th in the direction of Gordonsville. While loading the wagons with corn the detachment was attacked by a rebel cavalry force

under Col. Ward accompanied by many citizens who had "come out with their squirrel rifles to see the fun." While the rebels were approaching, many remarks "suited to the occasion" were made by the boys. "There's a whole company—a whole regiment!" says one. "Yes, a whole brigade!" responded another. "Morgan wants his mule!" &c. Our men were quickly formed on a knoll beside the road, and there awaited the attack of the rebels who were rapidly closing in, yelling like fiends. Col. Ward rode forward and ordered our boys to surrender, but they respectfully declined. Firing immediately began, when the position becoming too warm for our little party, Capt. Johnson ordered his men to fall back over the brow of the hill on which they were posted. Upon doing so a line of rebels was found posted in the rear, thus cutting off all chance of retreat. The rebels in front charged and captured the whole party. Two men—Elias Roberds and Jas. M. Spear, of Co. G—were severely wounded. Three Union ladies (Miss Jennie Gordon, Miss Mary Bowen, and Mrs. Murphy), who resided near by, hastened to the field on hearing the firing. They boldly avowed their Union sentiments, and asked permission to take care of the wounded men. The request was granted by Ward who remarked, "they are going to die anyhow." How these men were treated by the ladies who took them in charge, will be found in the record of Company G.

The prisoners were loaded into the wagons and taken to Liberty, where all were paroled and set at liberty, excepting Capt. Johnson and Lient. Arthur, who were retained for some time and then exchanged.

The paroles were declared illegal by General Rosecrans (then commanding Department of the Cumberland), and considerable trouble resulted in consequence. The men had

been allowed to go to Camp Chase, and the authorities there refused to return them. Neither did the men feel like doing duty in the field under the circumstances; they had given their parole in good faith, and however illegal the action of the rebel authorities, they knew that if retaken and recognized they would fare badly. However, the matter was finally arranged, and the men returned to duty.

The Division crossed to the north side of the river on the 13th, as their position on the south side would have been untenable in case of a heavy attack, which was expected daily, as the rebels were all around the post in great numbers.

Late in the afternoon of the 24th, our Regiment (three hundred and thirty strong) under Col. Lane, crossed the river at the Rome ford, and marching to within a mile of the town bivouacked till daylight. During the night numerous scouting parties were sent out, capturing a Capt. Reese and thirteen cavalrymen, with their horses and equipments. Marching into Rome early in the morning no enemy was found, but on proceeding in the direction of Lebanon our advance captured a train of wagons accompanied by a guard. Moving on down the pike squads of rebel cavalrymen were encountered at every point that could be used for cover, and it soon became evident that a force of cavalry, infantry and artillery was either encamped or on the march a few miles below Rome. Encumbered with prisoners, horses and wagons, and our force being too small to divide under the circumstances, it was thought proper to return to Carthage.

On the 13th of April our Brigade, composed of four regiments, including the Eleventh, marched to Middletown

to look after the enemy in that direction. Some skirmishing ensued, but no damage was done to either side.

The regiment went on an expedition to "Goose Creek" on the 25th of May. Small detachments were sent out in various directions, but no rebels were seen, and nothing of importance happened.

Word was received on the 31st that Sergeant Roberds was in danger of being taken by the rebels from the kind friends he had found, and who were nursing him as they would a brother. Starting immediately, the Regiment arrived just in time to rescue the Sergeant from the danger that threatened him.

Carthage was the point at which rebel raiding parties were in the habit of crossing the Cumberland, the river being fordable at two or three places near the town. The importance of the position is evident from the strong force sent there, and from the very effectual manner in which it was fortified.

From the numerous copies of letters on file in the Regimental books, it seems that there was great solicitude on the part of some one at Division Head-quarters concerning property taken from rebel citizens by our command. Three or four *hams* taken by our men caused the shedding of a great deal of—ink, and the waste of considerable paper. A few fence rails were burned, and then came another blast. Col. Lane was ordered to detail men to split rails to replace those burned, the work to be completed at a certain hour. The men flatly refused to obey the order until it was so modified as to read "rails for a *cattle pen*" for the use of government cattle! Then came another difficulty—there were no tools in the Regiment suitable for such work, and in an official letter written by Col. Lane to the Brigade

commander we find the following: "If rail-making is a part of our business as soldiers, why does not the Government furnish proper tools?" The work, however, was finally done, and it is presumed that "these Head-quarters" resumed its usual equanimity.

About the first of June the rebels began concentrating their forces at other points, and it was no longer necessary that Carthage should be so strongly guarded. Accordingly, on the 4th Gen. Crook's Brigade being relieved by a brigade of Tennessee troops, took up the line of march in the direction of Chattanooga.

General Spear arrived and took command at Carthage soon after our Division reached that place, he being the ranking officer. Gen. Crook commanded our Brigade.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Shortly after leaving Carthage, the Eighteenth Kentucky Infantry Regiment and the Twenty-first Indiana Battery were added to Gen. Crook's Brigade, which was assigned to Gen. Reynold's Division at Murfreesboro, on the 8th of June. The Eleventh was now a part of the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 14th Army Corps, of the Army of the Cumberland, the Corps being under the command of Major General George H. Thomas.

While lying at Murfreesboro our Regiment was the "center of attraction" whenever the "assembly" was sounded for dress parade. So proficient had the men become in the manual of arms, that at the word of command it appeared as if the guns moved by clock-work.

The fine silver cornet band of the Ninety-fourth Ohio (the regiment organized by Col. Frizell soon after he retired from the Eleventh) furnished the music for our parade on one occasion, after which the members of the band were regaled with a supper by the officers of the Regiment. Many members of both the Eleventh and Ninety-fourth resided in the same neighborhood in Ohio, and a real sociable time was had in visting back and forth while we remained at Murfreesboro.

Presuming that they would probably remain at Murfreesboro for some time, the men fitted up their quarters

in rather a comfortable manner, as may be seen by the following extract from the response of Col. Lane to a rather sudden order for inspection: "The Regiment is on fatigue duty erecting arbors and shades, and a majority of the men are now in the woods cutting brush and poles for that purpose. Hence it will be impossible to have the inspection required in your order of this date."

Henry Baudendistle was killed, and George Williams mortally and George Snevely and Joseph Benson severely wounded by the explosion of a twelve pound shell in the quarters of Company A, on the 12th. Baudendistle had found the shell and was picking at it with his bayonet, when it exploded.

Gen. Reynold's Division left Murfreesboro on the 24th, marching to Hoover's Gap, where the rebels were found in force. Although under a pretty severe artillery fire for some time, the Eleventh were not engaged in the fight at this place. The night was spent at the front in order to support the battery attached to our Brigade, should such assistance become necessary. In a drenching rain the position was held during the night, one rank standing guard while the other slept.

The next day the Regiment was assigned to duty in different parts of the field, and on the 26th moved forward, but found that the enemy had retreated. During this day Gen. Crook and Staff captured a wagon loaded with corn bread destined for the rebels.

Arrived at Manchester on the 27th. Surplus baggage was now sent back to Murfreesboro, the troops moving with rubber blankets and shelter (or dog) tents for covering at night. Marched to Tullahoma on the 1st of July, and moved the next day in pursuit of Bragg.

From the 1st till the 8th the Regiment remained in the vicinity of Tullahoma. Rain fell almost daily during the

entire time, rendering the situation of the troops very disagreeable. Rations were scarce, frequently none at all to be had. Foraging parties were sent out to procure subsistence, but little was to be obtained, as the rebel army had eaten the inhabitants of the country almost "out of house and home."

On the 8th we moved two miles to Big Springs. While here orders were issued to Company commanders to drill their men before breakfast each morning. Provisions continued scarce, and the men began to feel "wolfish." Under these circumstances a majority of the members of Companies A. and I refused to obey the order, and were placed under arrest. The officer who issued the order no doubt soon felt ashamed of his action, as the men were released on the 14th.

Gen. Crook being assigned to another command, was relieved by Gen. Turchin on the 31st.

We went into camp at University Place on the 1st of August. On the 3d Companies A and B, of the Eleventh, and the Eighty-ninth Ohio went on a foraging expedition down "Sweden Cove," returning the next day. The expedition was successful in procuring a supply of fruit and vegetables, which were very acceptable.

The long spell of wet weather that was experienced during the preceding month had dampened the ammunition of the artillery, and the 8th being a clear bright day the caissons were unloaded, and the little red sacks containing the charges of powder were spread out on the ground to dry out. By some means a spark of fire was communicated to the powder of the battery attached to our Brigade, and a terrible explosion resulted. Seven men were frightfully burned, Joseph Wyrick, of Company A, (Eleventh) who was at the time doing duty as an artilleryist,

being one of the number. A most horrible sight was presented by the sufferers from this explosion: the spectacle was too revolting to describe. Nearly all the poor fellows died, after suffering untold agonies for several days.

On the 17th the Brigade marched to Big Blue Spring, fourteen miles from University Place. This Spring is one of the most remarkable bodies of water in the world, its circumference being four hundred feet and no bottom to be found at a depth of two hundred feet. Peaches of the most luscious kind were found in abundance near our camp, and the boys feasted to their hearts' content.

It must be borne in mind that our Regiment was now one of the component parts of a large army, and the opportunities for independent movements were not so favorable as were presented among the mountains of West Virginia, where rapid and bold movements supplied the lack of numbers. With the army the march was continued through Jasper, Shell Mound, over Smoky Mountain, through Trenton, crossing Lookout Mountain on the 11th of September.

The strategic movements of Rosecrans had compelled Bragg to evacuate Chattanooga, which place was occupied by Crittenden's Corps. The bold movements of our army attracted attention throughout the whole country, and while every exertion was put forth by the South to reinforce their army under Bragg, Rosecrans was permitted—nay, forced—to risk the very existence of his command, while thousands of Union troops were lying idle within supporting distance. Relying on the noble men composing the army of the Cumberland, Rosecrans pushed on, and, although overpowered and forced to retire from the bloody field of Chickamauga, his object was gained—he held possession of Chattanooga.

Our Regiment went on picket at Catlet's Gap (or Lane's Church) on the 16th. John Blackford, of F, and Joseph Leslie, of A, were wounded, and Peter McCuen, of I, was killed at this point by the rebels.

Thomas' corps began moving on the evening of the 18th, marching some fifteen miles during the night. The march was slow and tiresome, somewhat similar to the retreat from Sewell Mountain nearly two years before. The fences each side of the road were on fire the entire distance, and the stifling smoke, combined with dust which was shoe-top deep, penetrated the eyes and nostrils of the men, causing most intense pain. Arriving at Crawfish Springs early on the morning of the 19th, a halt was ordered for the purpose of making coffee. In an hour the march was resumed, and continued till about eight o'clock, when our Regiment was formed in line of battle near Gordon's Mills.

CHAPTER XIX.

BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

Before the Eleventh was ordered into the first day's engagement, a most impressive and interesting event occurred, a description of which was furnished to the newspapers by a correspondent on the field :

“General Turchin's Brigade of Reynolds's Division, Thomas's Corps, consisting of the Eleventh Ohio, the Thirty-sixth Ohio, the Ninety-second Ohio, and the Eighteenth Kentucky, took position on a low spur of the ridge near the Chattanooga road, and in the rear of the tannery already spoken of. Before the skirmishers were deployed, a scene occurred with the Eleventh, which, for sublimity and moving power, has been seldom surpassed. The Chaplain (Rev. W. W. Lyle) rode up in front of the line, and the Colonel gave an order which, on being executed, formed the Regiment in two divisions, with the Chaplain in the center. Without dismounting, he addressed the troops in a clear, loud voice, that sounded strangely amid the loud explosions of the artillery and the rattle of musketry. He spoke about the holy cause for which they were to fight that day ; that it was not for territory or revenge or military glory ; but for home and country, for liberty and truth, for GOD AND HUMANITY!

“‘It is but little I can do for you,’ said he, ‘in the hour of battle; but there is one thing I will do—I will pray for you. And there are thousands all over the land praying for you this morning, and God will hear them. You must pray, too; for God is a hearer of prayer. And if this is the last time I shall ever speak to you, or if these are the last words of Christian comfort you will ever hear, I want to tell you dear comrades, that GOD LOVES YOU. I pray God to cover your heads to-day in the battle-storm. I pray that he may give you brave hearts and strong hands to-day. Be brave—be manly! Remember the dear old flag and what it covers. And if any of you feel uncertain as to your future, O look to the Savior who died for you; and, if any of you fall this day in battle, may you not only die as brave soldiers for your country, but die as soldiers of the Lord Jesus Christ! Let us pray.’

“Instantly every head was uncovered and bowed in reverence, while hands were clasped on the rifles, the bayonets on which were gleaming in the morning sun. The flag, pierced and rent on a dozen battlefields, was drooped, and, strange but glorious sound on a battle-field, the voice of prayer was heard. The blessings of the Almighty were invoked on the army, upon the generals, upon regimental officers, on our bleeding country, and upon the issues of the day. Loved ones at home were remembered, and God’s blessing invoked upon all who might fall in battle. When the Chaplain closed, he raised himself in his saddle, waved his hat two or three times around his head, exclaiming, ‘God bless you to-day, dear comrades, and make you stronge and brave! Strike for Liberty and Union! strike for God and Humanity! and may our battle-torn flag lead to victory this day! God’s presence be with you comrades!’

“A low, murmuring Amen was heard from the ranks as the Chaplain closed. Major-General Reynolds and staff passed along the lines during the services, but halted when they came to the Eleventh. With uncovered head, the General rode up close to the regiment, and remained until the conclusion of the brief services. At the moment they were concluded, he uttered a hearty Amen, which had a thrilling effect. Grasping the Chaplain's hand and shaking it warmly, while a tear glistened on his manly cheek, he was heard to exclaim, ‘Sir, I am glad I was here to join with you!’ and instantly rode off, followed by his staff. This acknowledgement of religious principle, on the part of General Reynolds, had a very happy effect.”

Immediately after the services, our Brigade moved forward into action. On other parts of the field the fight had been raging for some hours. Bragg hurled his troops with great impetuosity against Crittenden's Corps in his efforts to gain possession of the roads leading into Chattanooga. Crittenden was routed, but glorious old Thomas was there, firm as a rock.

The Eleventh was placed in position to support the Ninety-second Ohio, which regiment had been under fire for some time, and was nearly out of ammunition. This regiment fell back and a gap occurred, which was promptly filled by the Eleventh. Subject to a heavy fire from the enemy in front and on the right, a charge was made by our Regiment. The rebels were driven half a mile, and a number of prisoners taken. At the commencement of the charge our color-bearer, Sergeant Peck, was wounded, but the flag was instantly seized by his brother, Lieut. Peck, and carried by him at the head of the line. The advanced position attained by the regiment was held for half an hour, when a strong rebel force being discovered advancing, Col.

Lane moved his command by the left flank under cover of timber to support the Thirty-sixth, which was exposed to a heavy fire on the right.

We were ordered to fall back to our first position, from where front was changed more to the right to meet the enemy, who were making heavy demonstrations in that direction. A second charge was ordered and successfully made, clearing the rebels from our front and taking a number of prisoners. The first position was again taken and held till night spread her mantle over the gory field.

During the night rude fortifications were hastily thrown up, in the rear of which our position was taken on the morning of the 20th.

All the morning we remained in this position, heavy fighting going on. In the hardest of the fight the logs and brush forming the slight breastwork took fire. Lieut. Hardenbrook with a portion of Company B, separated the timber and extinguished the fire to prevent its spreading and destroying the protection afforded.

A demonstration being made in our rear, Companies D and F, under command of Capt. Teverbaugh, and two pieces of Artillery, were left to confront the advancing rebels, the Brigade being withdrawn. These companies, however, soon received an order to retire and join the Brigade which had formed for a charge, left in front. Before Capt. T. could march his men to the point indicated the bugle sounded and Turchin's Brigade made its well-known grand charge. A large number of prisoners were taken, and although the lines became much broken the rebels were followed some three miles on the Rossville road. Soon after the first rebel line was broken Gen. Turchin gave the command to march by the left flank. In the din and confusion the order was not fairly understood, and about one-third of the Eleventh and the same proportion of the

Thirty-sixth continued on the forward movement, led by General Reynolds (who found himself entangled with our Brigade when the rebels swung around in our rear) and Col. Lane. Soon discovering that they were in a tight place, a hasty consultation was held by the General and Col. L. The fragments of the various regiments that were thrown together in the movement were formed, a dash made to the left, and a junction formed with General Granger's command, where the balance of our Brigade was found.

Companies D and F having been unable to join the Regiment continued the fight on their own responsibility. Company D were deployed as skirmishers under Lieut. Kiefaber, and in a few minutes lost eighteen men killed and wounded. A considerable number of prisoners and two pieces of artillery were captured by these Companies, but the rebels advancing in heavy force shot the horses attached to the guns, making it necessary for our men to abandon the pieces.

Our Regiment finally got together, and after marching to Rossville camped for the night.

Col. Lane closes his report of the part taken by our Regiment in the two days' fighting as follows: "The officers and men of my Regiment endured every hardship and braved every danger with cheerfulness. Many of the men were without water for twelve or fifteen hours. Our loss was five killed, thirty-six wounded and twenty-two missing. The hospital arrangements were a total failure—neither surgeons, hospital corps nor ambulances were to be found."

The effective strength of our Regiment on the morning of the 19th was four hundred and thirteen enlisted men and twenty commissioned officers.

CHAPTER XX.

The army moved into Chattanooga soon after the battle of Chickamauga. The town is situated in a bend of the Tennessee River, and although the position was considered impregnable, yet the *siege* sustained here was by no means an enviable one. The rebels were in possession of Look-out Mountain and Mission Ridge, the roads on the south side of the river, and also virtually held those on the north side, as their sharpshooters could pick off teamsters and others whenever they desired to do so.

This state of affairs soon had the effect of reducing supplies to an alarming extent, as every thing brought to Chattanooga for the use of the army had to be carried in a round-about way a distance of sixty miles over a rugged pass in the Cumberland Mountains. Horses and mules died by hundreds, and the men were on the very verge of starvation.

Citizen reader—you who know nothing, from actual experience, of the horrors and privations of war—could you have seen those brave men picking up and eating the few grains of mouldy corn dropped from the feed boxes of the mules, and in their great extremity searching every corner for something that would sustain life, waiting and hoping patiently for a change that would either better or make worse their condition, would you have complained

of the hardships to which you thought *you* were subjected in being obliged to pay an increased price for useless luxuries, and in grudgingly sparing a little (alas! often *too* little) of your worldly goods for the benefit of the mothers, sisters or wives of the men who were *starving* and shedding their blood to preserve the blessings of free institutions for you?

It became imperatively necessary that communication should be opened with our base of supplies at Bridgeport by a more direct route than the one over the mountains. Boats were built of logs floated down the river by the rebels to break our pontoon bridges, and on the night of the 25th of October were loaded with soldiers and floated down to Brown's Ferry, taking the rebel pickets completely by surprise. Our Brigade marched to the point, and after the force sent down by the river had effected a landing, the boats were sent across the river, and the troops that had marched down were hurried over early on the morning of the 27th. The hill was gained and held, and the river opened to Bridgeport. Boats had been loaded in anticipation of the success of the movement, and in a short time a more plentiful supply of rations were issued to our beleaguered and half famished troops.

Hooker crossed to the south side of the river at Bridgeport, joining the forces at Brown's Ferry on the 28th.

From this time till the 22d of November no important movements were participated in by our Regiment. In the mean time Bragg kept his troops busy erecting fortifications on Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, and our men strengthened their position at Chattanooga. Artillery "duels" were of frequent occurrence, as the two armies laid in plain sight of each other, and at every favorable opportunity indulging in a little "practice." Considerable

picket duty was required of the Regiment, at which times frequent skirmishes were had with the rebels.

General U. S. Grant, the "hero of Vicksburg," had superseded Gen. Rosecrans in command of the "Army of the Cumberland." After the hardest work of the campaign had been performed; after that army had fought and gained the substantial fruits of victory on one of the most stubbornly contested battle fields of the war; after the men had suffered all the pangs of starvation, and by their own valor had "raised the siege" of Chattanooga, our War Department became wonderfully solicitous for their welfare, and reinforcements by the thousands were sent to their assistance! Of course the work was not all done. Battles had yet to be fought; "forts, places and property" had yet to be "repossessed," but in the name of the men who bled and died on Chickamanga's sanguine field—of the men who suffered from thirst, and hunger, dust and smoke, toil and anxiety, and all the attendant horrors of legalized human butchery—we ask why that devoted army was forced to perform work for which in *numbers* alone it was entirely inadequate?

The work Gen. Grant found to do after his arrival at Chattanooga was no easy task. The rebel army was in his front, occupying positions naturally strong and rendered almost impregnable by the immense amount of labor expended on them. Grant made his plans, and proceeded immediately to execute them. Hooker fought "above the clouds" and occupied Lookout Mountain, and on the 23d of November the movements began that resulted in

THE BATTLE OF MISSION RIDGE.

Gen. Turchin's Brigade (the number of which was now the 1st) had the advance, our Regiment on the right. We

drove in the rebel pickets on the Rossville road, and were then moved to the rear, remaining there till the morning of the 25th. In the movements preceding the battle, the Eleventh was sent to support a section of artillery that had been ordered to shell the enemy's camp at the base of the Ridge. After performing this duty the Regiment returned to the Brigade, which was placed in position in front of Fort Wood, on the left of Gen. Wood's Division.

Orders were soon issued for the line to advance. After passing the woods in our front, the men started on the run through the open ground to the foot of the Ridge, up which the advance was continued steadily, a severe musketry and artillery fire pouring into their faces from the rebel guns above. The breastworks were reached, but the men were too much exhausted to at once dash across, and a short rest was allowed. Rushing forward the works were gained after a sharp fight, the colors of our Regiment and those of the Thirty-first Ohio being the first planted on the Ridge.

After driving the rebels from the crest, Lieut.-Colonel Street (who commanded the Eleventh in this engagement, Col. Lane having resigned) ordered a charge on a battery on our left. The guns were captured and silenced, and a third charge was immediately made, in which another battery changed from the hands of the rebels into ours. The hardest fighting of the day was at the enemy's third line, where they made a stubborn resistance. At this point our Regiment was engaged till dark, when the rebels gave way, retreating in confusion.

During the battle the various regiments engaged became very much broken up, but the men formed and fought under any commander who was near and who was headed towards the enemy.

Capt. D. K. Curtis and Lieut. G. E. Peck were killed while gallantly leading their men. Color Sergeant, James Bell, was shot five times before he gave up the flag to a comrade. Harvey Thompson early in the engagement seized the colors of a retreating Indiana regiment and carried them through the fight. H. R. Howard and Geo. Green captured a rebel battle flag. Other instances of personal daring and courage on the part of members of our Regiment occurred during the day, which will be more fully referred to hereafter.

On the 26th we marched with the Brigade on a reconnoissance to Chickamauga Bridge, and thence to Ringgold, Ga. The Brigade returned to Chattanooga on the 29th, not having been engaged in the fighting at Ringgold.

From this time till the middle of December our Regiment remained quietly in camp at Chattanooga, doing the usual duty required under such circumstances. On the 16th, a detail was made from all the regiments in Turchin's Brigade, to proceed to the Chickamauga battle field, for the purpose of examining the condition of the graves of our fallen.

It will be remembered that the rebels buried the dead of both armies, and held possession of the ground for a month after the battle. Although having plenty of time, they had treated the Union dead in the most shameful manner. They had taken no pains to recover bodies that laid in out-of-the-way places, and at the best but a slight covering of earth was given the remains of any. Our party found many arms and feet protruding above the ground, and parts of bodies half burned. The body of one brave man of our Regiment was discovered, but his head was gone; in another place the arms (on which were marks that made

identification sure) of another were found, the body having been burned! But what respect could be expected paid to the *dead* by the fiends who had charge of the *living* at Richmond, Belle Isle, and Andersonville?

The duty required of the detail was faithfully performed. The places where the regiments had fought were visited, and the neglected dead interred as carefully as circumstances allowed. The resting places of the bodies that could be identified were marked with the name, company and regiment to which the men belonged.

A beautiful cemetery is now in course of preparation near Chattanooga, which, with like "cities of the dead" at Gettysburg, Andersonville, Arlington Heights, and at other points, will be visited by generations to come, and ever be regarded with grateful affection by the nation for whose welfare these men so nobly died.

CHAPTER XXI

The first train that reached Chattanooga over the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad arrived on the 14th of January, 1864. Provisions had been scarce for a while, and when the train reached the depot the boys "went for it" with a rush. They did not wait for a "requisition"—they were hungry, and no matter to them how the "commissaries" were settled for so they got what they wanted. The conductor applied to General Turchin for a guard, which the General promised to send "*after while.*"

Trains ran pretty regularly from this time, and the men were supplied with the many articles they had so long needed.

"Washington's birth-day," in the year 1864, was celebrated by the Fourteenth Corps by leaving Chattanooga and marching in the direction of Ringgold. We camped the next night at the Stone Church, and on the 24th advanced four miles and a half to near Tunnel Hill.

Early in the morning of the 25th our command started for Rocky Face Ridge (sometimes called Buzzard Roost), where the rebels were found in force. Company F, with D for a reserve, was deployed to skirmish and advanced about a mile, followed by the Regiment. The way in which the Division had been maneuvered threw the Eleventh in the advance, and the first under fire. While our line

was advancing the rebel artillery opened, their second shot taking off the arm of a man in Company K. Temporary shelter was finally gained in the woods, of which advantage was taken for a short time, as our Regiment was entirely unsupported and the fire from the rebel ranks heavy and increasing. In a short time the Regiment was deployed, and moved a short distance nearer the enemy. Two pieces of artillery now arrived and took position, materially assisting our men, who had been gradually nearing the rebels. Our skirmishers were operating but a short distance in front, the fire from the rebel lines being principally directed at the troops in rear of the skirmish line. Again our Regiment moved by the right flank to a position near a log house, where line of battle was formed, and a further advance made to a fence. All this time the musketry fire had been very brisk and a number of our men were wounded. The fence was torn down, and our Regiment was now as far advanced as the line of skirmishers, who were ordered by Col. Street to advance, but as they did not belong to our Regiment they refused to go. The skirmishers from the Eleventh had attained a position considerably to the right, in consequence of an oblique movement by the Regiment.

Passing through the line of skirmishers in their front our men advanced up the hill, and were met by two solid lines of rebels who opened a terrible fire, which was replied to by our line with good effect. Receiving no support the Eleventh was compelled to fall back, many of the men falling into a ditch at the foot of the hill. Taking shelter behind trees the fight was continued without abatement until the rebels retired from our front. Advantage was also taken of the ditch at the foot of the hill, from which a steady fire was maintained. At midnight our troops fell back and bivouacked at the Stone Church. We marched to

Ringgold on the 27th, and remained there a little more than two months, nothing of particular import transpiring.

On the 7th of May we marched to Tunnel Hill, where the rebels played a "yankee trick" on the Tenth Ohio Cavalry. They covered their retreat with "men of straw" stationed as pickets, and three times our cavalry charged on the "paddies" before discovering the trick.

Proceeding to the front, the Eleventh built a bridge on the 9th, the working party being all the time exposed to the rebel fire, two men being wounded. After completing the work, we moved back a mile and camped. Marching on the 12th and 13th we moved to a point near Resacca, where we had our last fight with the rebels.

When within a few miles of Resacca, an order was received to "stack" knapsacks, and after this was done we moved to the front, passing General Judy's Division, then standing in line of battle. After considerable maneuvering we got out in an open field and formed our line. Skirmishing immediately commenced. Here we remained but a short time when an order came to move to the left. This done, the line moved forward through the woods under a heavy artillery fire, the heavy limbs cut off by the rebel shots falling and crashing to the earth all around the moving Regiment, endangering the men more than the enemy's bullets. Still the men pressed on, and when within a few hundred yards of the rebel stronghold, an order was given to General Judy's Division to charge the works. This order proved contagious to the Eleventh, and they dashed forward amid the terrible hail from the rebel musketry.

Before proceeding far an obstacle presented itself, and which proved a God-send to the noble fellows who already had gone into the very jaws of death, as the charging

Division was repulsed. A creek wound its way through the little valley that spanned the distance between the hill which the Eleventh had charged from and the one upon which the enemy's fortifications were erected.

It is hard to make clear to the mind of a reader who has never participated in a battle, the movements of a single regiment on the field. The usual manner of describing such scenes is to say that General Thomas did this, or General Hooker charged the enemy's works, meaning that the *men* composing the commands of these officers did the work. The battles of our war were not fought on smooth, open fields, where the whole force of combattants could be brought under a single eye. In all the important engagements the lines extended from one to six or more miles, and the ground fought over covered with dense woods and thickets, broken up by deep ravines, steep hills and cliffs of the roughest description. The place where the men of one side stood one moment may be in possession of their enemies the next, and commanders of regiments may have men from a dozen different organizations in their lines. The din and confusion from the explosion of deadly missiles, shouts of the men, and rush of the artillery, is almost deafening, rendering orders given exceedingly difficult to understand.

So it was when the order was given to Judy's Division—a part of our Regiment heard it, and the men being always willing, construed it into an invitation for them to participate and they engaged in the charge, leaving the balance behind. After the failure to capture the rebel works, to retreat was almost certain death, and a portion of our officers and men took shelter behind the friendly banks of the creek, and remained there until the growing darkness made it safe to retire.

On the 15th were in reserve and on the 16th went into camp at Resacca. Were detached from the Brigade on the 17th, and divided into detachments to garrison different points.

The time was now fast approaching when the term of the Regiment would close, the three years for which the men had been mustered into the army expiring on the 20th day of June, 1864. The necessary orders relieving us from further duty in the field were issued, and on the 10th of June the Regiment started for the North. Proceeding by Railroad via Chattanooga, Bridgeport and Nashville, Louisville was reached on the 13th. Immediately embarking on steamboats we arrived at Cincinnati on the 15th.

The Sixth Ohio Regiment had also just returned, and was to have a reception by the citizens. The Eleventh was invited to participate and was given the right of the procession. Marching through the city flowers and boquets in profusion were presented to the men, our Regiment receiving a large share of the evidences of welcome. Very few of the people knew there was any other regiment than the Sixth in the procession, and it is probable that the flowers, &c., were intended for that command—at any rate our boys considered that they had a good joke on the Sixth in receiving the *laurels* intended for them. At two o'clock we left the city and in a short time were again on the familiar grounds of Camp Dennison, which we had left nearly three years before “eager for the fray.”

Several days were spent in preparing the rolls for our last muster, but finally all things were ready, and on the 21st day of June, 1864, the Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, that had served so long and well, ceased to exist.

The men immediately repaired to their homes, and were greeted with appropriate welcomes by their friends and neighbors.

As a natural consequence many changes occurred during the term of the Regiment. Of the commissioned officers that went into the field with the Regiment, not one returned with the same rank at first held, and only three of the original number were mustered out with the men, (counting from the time we left Camp Dennison). The proportion of changes among the privates and non-commissioned officers, was not so great, as their opportunities for quitting the service were not so favorable!

And now we might grow eloquent, and write page upon page of glowing enthusiasm over the glorious record made by our noble little Regiment—of touching pathos for their sufferings and hardships, and present a fitting tribute to the memory of the dead. But we leave that task for more able hands—if such can be found as will do justice to the subject. We leave their deeds to speak for them, feeling sure that a grateful people will never cease to cherish the memories of the noble men who so willingly offered themselves a sacrifice for the preservation and perpetuity of free government.

INDIVIDUAL RECORD

— OF —

Commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men.

EXPLANATORY.

It is not without some misgivings that we undertake the part of our work devoted to the record of those men, to faithfully and fully perpetuate whose noble deeds, sacrifices and sufferings, no pen wielded by human hands is competent. We found great difficulty in procuring the information necessary to enable us to prepare as *full* a record of each person as we desire to give. We had access to the Regimental books, the muster-out rolls of the different companies, and in a few instances to *all* the company books and papers, but were not satisfied with this much. There are many, very many, matters that would be of interest in a book like this, known *only* to the individuals personally concerned, and of course when the particulars have not been furnished us we can not be expected to include such items in our work.

We have also found great difficulty in securing that *heartly* co-operation on the part of some of the company officers that should have been given. We have endeavored to present our object fully and clearly; but notwithstanding all our efforts, which have been unceasing, that *sympathy* which we expected has been partially withheld. Why this is so we can not tell. It certainly can not be that those persons who have treated the matter with coldness and indifference were fearful that our object was to *speculate* or make *money* out of the work. To any who may enter-

tain such suspicions, we can only say that if all we get for the time, trouble and money expended in issuing the book would satisfy them for the same amount of work, they are more moderate in their desires in that respect than the majority of people. While we *do* expect to make "fair wages" for our time, we far more desire to present such a record of the part performed by the noble men with whom we had the honor to serve in subduing the late gigantic rebellion against free government, as will be a fitting tribute to their patriotism and heroic deeds.

So far as the *official* documents that have been preserved are concerned, our record is made full and correct. We have also had the assistance of several individual diaries, some newspaper correspondence, and accounts furnished by some members of the command of interesting incidents in which they or others were the principal actors. To all who have so kindly aided us, we are truly grateful; to those who have been backward or indifferent, we can only say, do not find fault with that which, with your assistance, *might* have been bettered.

It must not be understood that where no extended remarks follow the name of any member that the record of the man is of but little importance. The *official* records are too silent in reference to many individual instances of daring, bravery and heroism performed by the "enlisted men," and the men themselves, as usual with the brave, were too modest to furnish such statements of their own noble deeds as we desired to publish. We have found a disparity in dates, and sometimes even in names, between the rolls, company, and regimental books, and if any mistakes are discovered they must be attributed to the careless manner in which the books were kept.

At the back of the book will be found several pages of good paper, neatly ruled. Our book is intended as a "keep-sake" in the families of members of the Regiment, and we have prepared this paper in order that a fuller record of each home may be given. Wherever possible this should be done by the hand of him who was a soldier, thus preserving the record in the hand-writing of the soldier himself. It will be but a few years at best until all who took part in putting down the late gigantic rebellion will have passed away. Then, if not before, the record that we suggest and have given facilities for preparing, will be a priceless heirloom in the families of the posterity of the "Union soldier."

With these remarks by way of explanation we now present the names of all members of the Regiment who served in the three-years' organization. Following this will be found the history of the "veterans" and of the "recruits" that joined during the winter of 1863-4; also such facts in relation to the three-months' service as have been preserved.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Charles A. de Villiers, elected Colonel by a vote of the Regiment at Camp Dennison, Ohio, July 5, 1861; taken prisoner by the rebels at Scarey Creek, W. Va., July 17, 1861; rejoined the Regiment at Gauley Bridge, W. Va., October 29, 1861; dismissed the service by sentence of General Court Martial, finding of the Court approved April 4, 1862.

Philander P. Lane, promoted to Colonel from Captain of Company K. At a meeting of the Company officers held after the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Coleman, Capt. Lane was recommended to the Governor for promotion to the position of Colonel, and his commission was issued to date from September 17, 1862. Joining the Regiment at Clarksburg, Col. Lane held the command until November 3, 1863, when he resigned at Chattanooga, Tenn. (See Company K).

Joseph W. Frizell, Lieutenant-Colonel. In response to the President's first call for troops, Col. Frizell recruited a company and proceeded to Columbus, where, upon the organization of the Eleventh Regiment, he was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, and after the resignation of Col. Harrison, he had full command until the reorganization for three years. At the election held July 5, he was again chosen to the same position.

For some time after the beginning of the war it was the custom for companies and regiments from Ohio to elect their officers, in accordance with the provisions of the State militia law then in force. The too frequent result of such a course was the election of incompetent and ignorant men to responsible positions, while men suitable to command were kept in the background. For some time prior to the election of Field Officers for our Regiment, an immense amount of *electioneering* was done by various aspirants for positions. A great variety of means was employed to influence the action of the men, the final result being a choice adverse to the best interests of the Regiment in so far as the selection of a Colonel was concerned.

Submitting without a word to the secondary position given him, Lieutenant-Colonel Frizell entered upon the discharge of his duties, feeling that *time* would set all things right. After the capture of Col. de Villiers, the command of the Regiment fell to him, and the success attending the operations of the Regiment from Pocotaligo to Sewell Mountain and back to Gauley Bridge are in a great measure due to his skill and bravery. From the time of our encounter with the rebels at Tyler Shoals, if not before, he enjoyed the full confidence of the men, and his final retirement from the Regiment was universally regretted. In consequence of the treatment received from de Villiers, he tendered his resignation, which he succeeded after some trouble in getting accepted, and was relieved from duty December 21, 1861, at Point Pleasant, W. Va.

In the following July he was recommended by the Military Committee of the Fourth Congressional District of Ohio, for the Colonelcy of the Ninety-fourth Regiment, and received the appointment from Gov. Tod. Under his management the Ninety-fourth was speedily recruited, and entered the field during Kirby Smith's "invasion" of Kentucky. The "training" Col. Frizell received while he was with the Eleventh was of great benefit to the men now under his command. The Ninety-fourth was sent out from Lexington *to oppose the advance of the rebels*, while our defeated army was rapidly retreating. Col. F.'s instructions were to march fifteen miles to the Kentucky river, contest the crossing, and if compelled to retreat to fight "every foot of the way to Lexington." In obedience to his orders, Col. F. made such disposition of his men as he thought necessary to oppose the crossing of the rebels at the ford, which they attempted under cover of a brisk artillery fire, but discovering a heavy force of the enemy slipping over the hills to get in his rear, he fell back to a previously selected point. When about to form his line of battle here, a messenger arrived with an order for the Regiment to "return to Lexington with all possible dispatch." Now came the time for "generalship" to be shown. Nearly a thousand raw troops were to be marched in retreat a distance of some twelve miles, from a closely pursuing, victorious enemy, ten times their number! Starting the column in the proper direction, Col. F. rode to the rear, and remained nearest the enemy until Lexington was reached. With the exception of a few men made prisoners the regiment got back without loss. In a skirmish the night before, two men were killed and a number wounded. Col. F., with his regiment, took a prominent part in the battle of Perryville, and in the pursuit of Bragg to Tennessee. Being severely wounded in the battle of Stone River the Colonel, upon the advice of the Medical Director, resigned his commission. In his retirement the service lost a brave and competent officer, and the men of his Regiment a good commander and faithful friend.

Augustus H. Coleman was born in Troy, Miami County, Ohio, October 29, 1829. He was the son of Dr. Asa Coleman, an early settler and prominent citizen of the county. Young Coleman received his elementary education in the schools of Troy, principally under the tutorship of George D. Burgess, Esq., and Professors E. P. Cole and R. R. McMurdy. He was remarkably quiet and orderly in his deportment; accomplished thoroughly whatever he undertook, and was never tardy or out of order, nor imperfect in his recitations.

In June, 1847, he entered the Military Academy at West Point as a cadet, where he pursued his studies four years. At the close of his course, the country being in a state of profound peace, he returned to his native county and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted as a private soldier, and recruited a company (Co. D Eleventh) of over one hundred men within forty-eight hours, with whom he proceeded to Columbus on Monday, April 26, 1861. He was unanimously chosen Captain of the company, and upon the organization of the Eleventh Regiment was elected Major of the same.

Our remarks in reference to the reorganization of the Regiment in the case of Col. Frizell, apply with equal force to Major Coleman—he was one of the men not correctly appreciated until the time came when *men* were wanted. He was re-elected Major, and promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel January 9, 1862, *vice* Frizell, resigned. Col. Coleman assumed command upon the arrest of de Villiers, and to him is mainly due the fine discipline and great proficiency in drill that showed so favorably for our Regiment when brought in contrast with other like organizations. Always cool, self-possessed, and thoroughly understanding every minutæ of battallion

movements, he was a most efficient drill-master. We have frequently heard the remark made that he could maneuver a regiment in less space than most officers required for company drill. Although his military education was acquired at West Point, he had none of that prejudice against volunteers so prevalent among graduates of that institution, but considered our "citizen soldiers" the best in the world. He was sometimes thought rigid in discipline, but all his measures finally proved for the benefit of the men, and were duly appreciated. When on duty he was strict and firm, but always just; at the proper times no one participated with a more hearty zest than he in the amusements and recreations of the men.

He was always very vigilant, and when danger was near, sleepless and untiring in his efforts to guard against surprise. During the time that an attack was expected at Raleigh, after the defeat of our troops at Princeton, he slept but little at night. Having made such preparation as circumstances permitted to resist attack or sustain a siege, he spent the nights in visiting the guards, remaining nearest the most exposed point.

Being detained in Washington on business for the Regiment, he knew nothing about the movement of the Brigade to Bull Run on the 27th of August, 1862, until his return to camp. With all possible haste he joined the Regiment, finding the men in considerable confusion. His arrival was hailed with a hearty cheer from the men, who were more rejoiced at his presence than they would have been if reinforced by a thousand strangers. At South Mountain he displayed the bravery and ability of a successful commander, and his prospects for advancement to a high position brightened every day. But his career was destined to an early close.

In front of his men, gallantly leading them against the enemies of his country, in the first charge on the bridge across Antietam Creek, he fell pierced by a ball from a traitor's gun. He was shot through the arm and side, the ball lodging in his body. Although in great pain, he was in possession of his mental faculties during the few hours he lived, his last words expressing solicitude for his men.

The associations of the writer with Col. Coleman were very intimate, and always pleasant. Occupying for some time the same quarters, and in all matters unofficial sharing equally, we learned to entertain for him a most brotherly affection.

Ogden Street, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel from Captain of Company C, to date from September 17, 1862. At the officers' meeting before referred to, Capt. Street was recommended for the promotion which he subsequently received. He commanded the Regiment on several important expeditions, and after the resignation of Col. Lane he retained the command until mustered out of service. (See Company C).

Lyman J. Jackson, promoted by the Governor of Ohio from a Captain in the Thirty-first Ohio to Major of the Eleventh, January 9, 1862. Resigned and relieved from duty November 4, 1862.

Asa Higgins, appointed Major from Captain of Company G, October 1, 1862. Major Higgins served in all the important operations of the Regiment, and was one of the most popular officers in the command. Jovial and good-natured, yet justly strict when necessary, he possessed the confidence, good-will and esteem of the men in no ordinary degree. He was mustered out with the Regiment. (See Company G.)

J. F. Gabriel was commissioned Surgeon of the Eleventh Regiment —, 1861; reappointed and commissioned to the same position July 7, 1861. Dr. Gabriel proceeded with the Regiment as far as Pocotaligo, and from there was sent to take charge of the Post Hospital at Gallipolis, and was

retained in that position until the Regiment went into winter quarters at Point Pleasant. From this time until the following September he remained with the Regiment, and was untiring in his labors in behalf of the sick and wounded. The wounded men from the Princeton fight were placed under his care, and it is not too much to say that in less skillful hands a majority of the men would have died, as many of them were terribly wounded, they had been left on the field for some time, and then carried a long distance in rough army wagons. The Doctor was equally successful at other trying times; and had a most enviable reputation as a Surgeon. Failing health finally, compelled him to resign, and he was relieved from duty September 21, 1862.

J. McCurdy was promoted from Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment to Surgeon of the Eleventh, October 15, 1862. Appointed Medical Director in June, 1864, and was performing the duties of that position when the regiment was mustered out.

Henry Z. Gill was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Eleventh Regiment May 2, 1861, and was on duty at Columbus, Ohio, until about the 12th of May, when he joined the Regiment at Camp Dennison. After Dr. Gabriel was sent to Gallipolis, Dr. Gill acted as Surgeon of the Regiment throughout the first campaign. While at Tyler Shoals on our way to Gauley some one stole the Doctor's haversack, which contained his pistol and case of instruments. In a day or two his services were needed in the case of a man who had been stabbed by a comrade; his instruments were gone, but he took out a pocket needle-case that he had carried for years, sewed up the wound and the man recovered. The Doctor's first important operation in the army was the amputation of the arm (only *one inch and a half* from the shoulder point) of Patrick Calahan, of Company C, who had been wounded by the accidental discharge of a musket. Calahan recovered rapidly, and remained with the Regiment until the next Spring. Many other important operations were performed by Dr. Gill with eminent success. He resigned and was relieved from duty July 29, 1862. On the 18th of August following he was commissioned Surgeon of the Ninety-fifth Ohio Regiment, and in that capacity went through "Sherman's march to the sea." Was mustered out with his regiment at Louisville, Ky., August 5th, 1865, with the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, Surgeon United States Volunteers. (See "Incident" department of this work for other matters connected with Dr. Gill's service).

S. Hudson was commissioned Assistant Surgeon, and assigned to the Eleventh Regiment July 9, 1862. Resigned and relieved from duty September 26, 1862.

A. C. McNutt was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Eleventh Regiment July 11, 1862. Resigned February 8, 1863.

N. H. Sidwell was commissioned December 1, 1862, as Assistant Surgeon, and assigned to the Eleventh Regiment. Was mustered out with the Regiment.

George W. DuBois, upon the recommendation of General Cox, was elected Chaplain by the officers of the Eleventh Regiment, July 10, 1861, and being commissioned by Governor Dennison he soon reported for duty. His eminent piety, gentlemanly deportment, and the deep interest he manifested in the temporal and spiritual welfare of the men, secured for him the respect and esteem of all. He planted "seed," which, nourished and fostered by his worthy successor—Chaplain Lyle—brought forth "fruit" abundantly. Physically unfit for service, he was compelled to resign, and was relieved from duty January 31, 1862.

W. W. Lyle was elected by the officers and commissioned Chaplain of the Eleventh Regiment, to date from January 31, 1862. Mr. Lyle joined the Regiment at Point Pleasant, and entered upon the discharge of his duties with that energy that characterized all his future efforts in behalf of the men. He held the idea that the Chaplain's position was not strictly an *ornamental* one, but that if faithful to his trust much labor was required at his hands. He attached himself to, and operated with, the medical department, and many a poor sufferer in the hospital and on the battle-field has cause to entertain feelings of lasting gratitude for Chaplain Lyle. Such was the esteem with which he was regarded that whenever the "church call" was sounded in our Regiment, men could be seen coming from all the adjacent camps to hear him. Was mustered out with the Regiment.

J. H. Horton, Adjutant. Promoted from Second Lieutenant of Company F, July 19, 1861, at Pocotaligo, W. Va. Served with the Regiment until June 12, 1862, when he resigned. Soon after accepted the proffered Adjutancy of the Ninety fourth Regiment; was captured by Morgan's men in their raid around Buell's army after the battle of Perryville, and was honorably discharged February 15, 1863, by reason of disease contracted in the army.

John E. Alexander, appointed Adjutant from First Lieutenant of Company B, June 12, 1862, at Raleigh, W. Va. Was severely wounded August 27, 1862, at Bull Run, Va., from the effect of which he died October 20, 1862. He was a young man before whom the most flattering prospects were opening. Educated and accomplished, brave, honorable and upright, but modest and unassuming, he was universally respected. He fell in the morning of life, when all in the future seemed bright and fair. (See Company B).

Robert C. Morris, promoted to Adjutant from Second Lieutenant June 16, 1864. Promoted to Captain September 9, 1863. Was mustered out with Regiment. (See Company H).

Milton H. Wilson, promoted to Adjutant from Sergeant Major September 9, 1863. Was mustered out with Regiment. (See Company B).

John D. Shannon, appointed Quarter-master soon after the Regiment arrived at Camp Dennison, from First Lieutenant of Company B. Re-appointed to the same position July 7, 1861. Relieved and re-assigned to Company B at his own request, August 6, 1861. Resigned August 26, 1861. (See Company B).

John W. McAbee was commissioned First Lieutenant by the Governor of Ohio November 19, 1861, detailed as Quarter-master and assigned to the Eleventh Regiment. Joined the command at Point Pleasant and entered on duty December 18, 1861, relieving Lieutenant E. H. Price, who had been acting as R. Q. M. *vice* Shannon relieved. Combined with affable manners and an accommodating disposition, Lieutenant McAbee possessed good business qualifications, and discharged the difficult duties of his position conscientiously and satisfactorily to all concerned. Was appointed draughtsman in the Engineer Corps at Chattanooga, and attached to Gen. Turchin's Staff. Mustered out with the Regiment.

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Thomas M. Mitchell was appointed Sergeant-Major, from private in Company F, July 20, 1861. Received a furlough in December, 1861, and while at his home was taken sick, and being unable to return to duty upon the expiration of his leave, was unjustly displaced by order of Colonel de Villiers. A favorable opportunity being presented while the Regiment was at Raleigh, Adjutant Horton requested that Mitchell be reinstated to the position of Sergeant-Major, which was accordingly done May 23, 1862. He was always prompt and faithful in the discharge of his duties, gentlemanly in deportment, and was esteemed and respected by his comrades. He died at Summerville, W. V., from wounds received by the accidental discharge of a rifle, January 9, 1863.

M. H. Wilson appointed Sergeant-Major January 11, 1863. Promoted to Adjutant September 9, 1863.

D. C. Stubbs appointed Sergeant-Major from Sergeant in Company I *vice* Wilson promoted. (See Company I).

O. Crissinger, appointed Quarter-master Sergeant January 11, 1863. Had acted as clerk in R. Q. M. department for some time. Mustered out with Regiment. (See Company C).

John Hardin, appointed Hospital Steward September 1, 1862. Mustered out with Regiment. (See Company K).

Henry M. Hart, appointed Drum-Major July 20, 1861. Relieved and appointed Bugler September 30, 1862. Discharged on account of physical disability, January 25, 1864.

Charles H. Carothers, appointed Drum-Major September 30, 1862. Was acting as Bugler at the time of Col. Coleman's Death, and bore that officer from the field, remaining with him until he died. (See Company K.)

COMPANY "A."

Two military organizations were in existence in the City of Dayton at the breaking out of the rebellion, viz: "The Washington Gun Squad," and "The Dayton Light Guard." Although organized on a "peace footing," and more for the purpose of recreation and amusement than anything else (as were hundreds of other similar companies throughout the North), when the President's "call to arms" appeared, the members of the Guard and the Gun Squad immediately began preparations for the new duties devolving upon our citizen soldiery.

The "Light Guard" was rapidly filled to the maximum with new recruits, and being assigned to the First Ohio Regiment, took part in the first Bull Run battle.

From a "Squad" the "Washington's" were soon a full company, and was the first artillery company offered to the State. Being unable to properly fit out artillery organizations at that time, Governor Dennison was obliged to revoke the order issued accepting this company. A position on the "flank" of one of the first regiments sent to the field was offered and accepted, and on the 18th of April the company arrived at Columbus, being the third reported at Camp Jackson. Assigned to the Eleventh Regiment (which, for reasons stated in the beginning of this work, was for a time kept in the back ground), "Company A" retained its position on the right until July 21, 1863, when, owing to the many changes occurring among the officers of the Regiment, the position of the companies was changed to correspond with the relative rank of their commanding officers.

Calvin J. Childs, commissioned Captain, for the three month's service, to date from April 15th, 1861. Re-appointed to the same position, — —, 1861. Resigned at Winfield, Va., May 4th, 1862.

George W. Hatfield, elected First Lieutenant at the original organization of the Company in Dayton. Upon the re-organization was re-elected to the same position. Appointed Provost Marshal of the Post at Point Pleasant, in December, 1861, and was one of the officers sent to Ohio on recruiting service, January 4th, 1862, remaining till June, 1862. Rejoined the Regiment at Raleigh, Va., and on the 9th of January, 1862, having been commissioned Captain, was assigned to the command of Company H, but in a short time was transferred to A, which he commanded till he resigned, June 7th, 1863, at Carthage, Tenn.

Thomas L. Stewart, elected Second Lieutenant at the organization of the company, and was mustered out upon expiration of three month's service. Subsequently re-entered the service. (See Company I.)

John W. LaRue enlisted April 18, 1861; promoted to First Sergeant same day, and on the 20th of June elected and commissioned Second Lieutenant. Continued ill-health compelled him to leave the service, his resignation taking effect September 2, 1861, at Gauley Bridge, Va.

Wm. K. Young, enlisted April 18, 1861; promoted to First Sergeant June 20, 1861; Second Lieutenant June 19, 1862; First Lieutenant October 1, 1862, and assigned to Company D. Resigned and relieved from duty May 22, 1863.

John C. Kiefaber, enlisted April 18, 1861; promoted to Sergeant June 20, 1861; Second Lieutenant October 1, 1862; First Lieutenant June 7, 1863, and assigned to Company D. Was detailed acting Regimental Quarter-master March 11, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

At the battle of Chickamauga, he commanded the thirty-five skirmishers from Company D, out of which number *eighteen* were killed and wounded.

David K. Curtis enlisted April 18, 1861, promoted to Sergeant June 20, 1861; Second Lieutenant September 1, 1861; First Lieutenant and assigned to Company H, May 11, 1862. Promoted to Captain September 9, 1863, and was killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

Captain Curtis was a brave, worthy, efficient and favorite officer, and his death was deeply felt by all. A few days before the battle, in conversation with a friend, he seemed to entertain the belief that his career was near its close, and expressed a desire that if such was to be his fate, it would not be deferred until near the expiration of his term, as the bereavement of his friends at home would then naturally be more severe. His body was sent to Dayton, and now rests in the beautiful cemetery near that city.

John C. Reed enlisted April 18, 1861; promoted to Sergeant June 20, 1861; reduced to the ranks December 26, 1862; promoted to First Sergeant March 1, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment.

James R. Hogue enlisted April 18, 1861; promoted to Sergeant June 20, 1861; reduced to the ranks August 31, 1862; restored to Sergeant December 26, 1862, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Joseph P. Staley enlisted April 18, 1861; promoted to Corporal June 20, 1861; Sergeant September 10, 1861; Second Lieutenant and transferred to Company H, January 9, 1862. Resigned June 27, 1862, by reason of physical disability. Subsequently re-entered the service as Captain. (See Company I.)

Charles R. Allen enlisted April 18, 1861, and was killed in action at Rich Creek, Va., August 25, 1861. He was buried near Hawk's Nest, and his name and date of death cut on the head-board of his grave. The inscription was afterwards partially erased by a rebel Lieutenant, whose cowardly heart was no doubt appalled at the sight of even the name of a brave Union soldier. Charley was a great favorite with the members of the regiment, and his death was universally lamented.

Andrew Brown, an original member of the company; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Leopold Billet, an original member of the company; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

John Black, an original member of the company; served as a private, and is supposed to have been killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863. He was missed after the action, and has not been heard of since.

George W. Buvinger, original member; left the company at Louisville, Ky., January 30, 1863.

Louis Brossy, enlisted May 26, 1861; taken prisoner at Sewell Mountain, September 25, 1861. Was released, reported at Washington, and was discharged.

Joseph Benson enlisted May 26, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

John H. Brusman enlisted May 26, 1861; served as a private; was wounded at Resacca, Ga., May 14, 1864. ✓ Mustered out with the regiment.

David Black enlisted June 12, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Oliver P. Baggott enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Samuel Benham enlisted May 26, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Jefferson Black enlisted June 12, 1861; promoted to Corporal February 4, 1863; was wounded at Chickamauga in the second day's fight. Mustered out with the regiment.

Henry Baudendistle enlisted January 27, 1862; served as a private, and was killed at Murfreesboro, June 20, 1863, by the accidental explosion of a shell.

Jefferson Brown enlisted August 13, 1862; left the company at Louisville, Ky., January 30, 1863.

John W. Crouse, an original member, served as a musician; taken prisoner at Chickamauga, and was retained by the rebels until after his term of enlistment expired. Was exchanged and honorably discharged the service.

Henry Carmady, an original member; left the company at Louisville, Ky., January 30, 1863.

Daniel Carson, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment. (See page 85.)

James L. Cummins, an original member; promoted to Corporal June 20, 1861; Sergeant, October 21, 1862, and at his own request was reduced to the ranks February 28, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

George A. Caswell, an original member; promoted to Corporal February 4, 1863, and reduced to the ranks May 11, 1863. Was tried by a General Court Martial and sentenced to forfeit three months' pay proper, for taking a *hat* (his own having been lost) from a deserted house through which he had to pass during an engagement! [How tenderly some of our officers did guard the interests of men who left their homes to enter the rebel army!]

William F. Carnes enlisted May 26, 1861, and died of wounds received at Rocky Face Ridge (Buzzard Roost), February 29, 1864.

Robert Clark enlisted January 27, 1862; served as a private, and was transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 7, 1864.

John Davy enlisted June 12, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Joseph Dunkle enlisted May 26, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged August 27, 1862, by reason of physical disability.

Louis H. Ebey, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

George W. Engle, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged November 18, 1862, by reason of physical disability.

Joseph Fleming, an original member; served as a private; left the company at Louisville, Ky., January 30, 1863.

Robert Frank (date of enlistment not on roll) veteranized and was left at Camp Dennison, June 21, 1864. Was wounded at Rocky Face.

Charles W. Green, an original member; promoted to Corporal May 11, 1863. After Lieutenant Longley and Sergeants Ogier and Weller were wounded at Mission Ridge, the command of the company fell on Corporal Green, and he led the men in gallant style. Mustered out with the regiment.

John Gatts enlisted May 26, 1861; served as a private, and was taken prisoner at Cotton Hill, Va., November 10, 1861. Released, reported at Washington and was discharged.

John W. Gross enlisted May 26, 1861, and was discharged July 25, 1862, by reason of physical disability.

Alexander Gammack, an original member; left the company at Louisville, Ky., January 30, 1863.

William T. Harris, an original member; promoted to Corporal May 11, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

Allen Hays, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

David Hummel, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Henry S. Hendrickson, an original member; promoted to Corporal, September 10, 1861; Sergeant, October 30, 1862; reduced to the ranks December 23, 1862. Mustered out with the regiment.

John H. Helmer enlisted May 26, 1861; served as a private; wounded at Chickamauga in second day's fight. Mustered out with the regiment.

Henry Haines enlisted May 26, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

George W. Huston enlisted May 26, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged August 6, 1862, by reason of physical disability.

Aubrey Hatfield enlisted May 26, 1861; served as a private, and died of typhoid fever, October 9, 1861.

John Hammond enlisted May 26, 1861; served as a private, and was killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862. He was only a boy in years, but brave as any man could be. At the battle of South Mountain he was ordered by a rebel to surrender, which order he obeyed by taking the rebel by the coat collar and marching him into our lines.

William H. Hodge enlisted May 26, 1861; served as a private, and died December 10, 1863, of wounds received at Mission Ridge.

William Harvey, an original member; served as a private. Was left at Chattanooga to serve ten months time lost by absence.

William D. Houser enlisted May 26, 1861; promoted to Corporal, September 26, 1862, and was mustered out with the regiment. He was the best shot in the company.

George W. Halley enlisted June 18, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

George W. Kline, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged December 15, 1863, by reason of physical disability.

Jerome B. King, an original member; left the company at Camp Dennison, July 3, 1861; afterwards joined an artillery company.

John D. Kenney, an original member; served as a private; left the regiment at Louisville, Ky., January 30, 1863; served balance of time in a "Regular" battery.

Frank P. Kiblinger enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

John Kramer enlisted June 20, 1861, wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862. Mustered out with the regiment.

George S. LaRue, an original member; promoted to Corporal, June 20, 1861; First Sergeant, February 1, 1863; reduced to the ranks December 24, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

John Lowe, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Daniel Lockard enlisted May 26, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Joseph Leslie enlisted May 26, 1861; was wounded in both arms at Chickamauga in second day's fight; served as a private, and was discharged January 4, 1863, by reason of disability caused by wounds.

Nathan Lukingbeal enlisted May 26, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged September 4, 1862, by reason of physical disability. Subsequently entered the service in a cavalry regiment.

Joseph Lanston enlisted May 26, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged September 30, 1863, by order from the War Department.

James Mahan, an original member; served as a private, and was taken prisoner at Sewell Mountain, September 25, 1861. Released, reported at Washington and was discharged.

Charles Martin enlisted May 26, 1861; served as a private; was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, and died at Danville, Ga.

Henry Madliner enlisted May 26, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

John Michael enlisted May 26, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

David Norris enlisted May 26, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Julius Ogier, an original member; promoted to Sergeant; wounded at Mission Ridge, and discharged April 19, 1864.

Mode W. Pierce, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Edward Pilate, an original member; was wounded while at work on a bridge near Dalton, Ga. Mustered out with the regiment.

Oscar S. Palmer, an original member; promoted to Corporal, September 6, 1862, and was mustered out with the regiment.

John E. Platt, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

James Posells, an original member; served as a musician, and was discharged December 16, 1863.

Elias Reeder, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Henry Rasner, an original member; served as a private and corporal, and was mustered out with the regiment.

David Rothchilds enlisted May 26, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged November 29, 1862.

William F. Reel enlisted May 26, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Martin L. Sheets, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Frank G. Sherman, an original member; served as a private; wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862, and again at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

Adolphus D. Swartz, an original member; served as a private, and died of typhoid fever October 5, 1861.

Elias C. Swalem enlisted May 26, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged July 18, 1863.

Henry Swain, enlisted May 26, 1861; served as a private; absent since April 26, 1862.

Milton Smith enlisted June 12th, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged in 1862, at Washington City, the exact date unknown.

George Snevely enlisted August 30, 1862; served as a private; wounded at South Mountain. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 7, 1864.

John B. Stewart, an original member; promoted to Corporal June 20, 1861; was taken prisoner by the rebels at Cotton Hill, November 10, 1861. After "going the rounds" of the rebel prisons, was exchanged and joined the company. Was promoted to Sergeant December 26, 1862. Mustered out with the regiment.

Sylvester Thompson, an original member; served as a private. Charges of mutinous conduct were preferred against him a short time before expiration of time, but were not sustained on trial. He was honorably discharged the service soon after the regiment was mustered out.

John M. Wuichett, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Ralph C. Weller, an original member; promoted to Corporal and then to Sergeant; was wounded in hand at Mission Ridge; and was discharged April 19, 1864.

Frank D. Witwer, an original member; promoted to Corporal; discharged April 19, 1864, by reason of physical disability.

Jonathan Wike enlisted May 26, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged July 22, 1862, by reason of physical disability.

Henry Wesco enlisted May 26, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged January 12th, 1864.

George Williams enlisted August 13, 1861; served as a private, and died July 21, 1863, from wounds received by the accidental bursting of a shell, which happened June 20, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Joseph Wyrick, an original member; promoted to Corporal; being physically unfit for service, but disliking to apply for a discharge, was temporarily transferred to the Twenty-first Indiana Battery, where it was thought his duties would be lighter. He was terribly burned by the explosion of ammunition, and died August 12, 1863. (See page 96).

John Wroe, an original member; served as a private, but was acting as Corporal in the action on Cotton Hill, Va., November 10, 1861. Recklessly exposing himself in his eagerness to capture a squad of rebels, he was shot and instantly killed. He cared little for discipline, but was a brave soldier and died at his post.

Robert Walsh enlisted May 26, 1861; served as a private; left the company at Sewell Mountain, and is supposed to have deserted to the rebels.

"RECRUITS."

The following named men were, by orders from Department Head-quarters, considered as "recruits" at the final muster of the Regiment, and were retained, as they had not served three years. Gross injustice was done them by the retention, as they were assured when enlisting that they would be mustered out with the others. Eight of the number enlisted for service in the company, the balance were transferred from Company E, October 21, 1862, when that company was disbanded.

Peter Bresaw enlisted January 9, 1862; was left at Camp Dennison, June 21, 1864.

James R. Campbell enlisted April 1, 1862; was left at Chattanooga, May 21, 1864.

John W. Clark enlisted January 27, 1862; was left sick at Ringgold, May 24, 1864.

Jacob H. La Rue enlisted August 14, 1862; was wounded at Chickamauga September 20, 1863; left at Chattanooga May 21, 1864.

David K. Louthan enlisted August 30, 1862; left at Chattanooga May 21, 1864.

James W. Salter enlisted February 19, 1863; absent sick at Louisville since September 20, 1863.

Raleigh D. Hatfield enlisted August 30, 1862; left at Chattanooga May 21, 1864. Was captured while on duty near Atlanta, and after lying in prison at Andersonville some time, was paroled at Wilmington. Was lost on the vessel General Lyon, which foundered at sea.

Elbury G. Covault enlisted September 23, 1861, in Company E; promoted to Sergeant May 11, 1863, left at Camp Dennison, June 21, 1864.

Joseph Borer enlisted August 13, 1861, in Company E; wounded at Chickamauga September 20, 1863, and at muster-out of regiment was absent sick, with leave.

Frank Homan enlisted October 30, 1861, in Company E; left at Camp Dennison, June 21, 1864.

James Marlatt enlisted September 10, 1861, in Company E; left at Camp Dennison, June 21, 1864.

Jacob Wise enlisted August 13, 1861, in Company E; left at Camp Dennison, June 21, 1864.

Daniel Hunt enlisted December 25, 1861, in Company E; left at Chattanooga, May 21, 1864.

James McDonnel enlisted August 16, 1861, in Company E; left at Chattanooga, May 21, 1864.

William Reiber enlisted August 15, 1861, in Company E; was left at Chattanooga.

James Rowe enlisted August 15, 1861, in Company E; left at Chattanooga, May 21, 1864.

"Curley," a brown Spaniel, was presented to the company by Mrs. Shellabarger, of Dayton, in May, 1861. He was with the company through all the marches and battles in which the men were engaged. On the return home, was lost from the cars at Bowling Green, Ky., but was recovered after a month or two, and is now, June, 1866, at Osborn, Ohio. (Some of "Curley's" most important exploits will be found elsewhere).

The Muster-out Roll of this Company shows the aggregate (officers and enlisted men) at muster-in, in 1861, to have been 92; joined since 26; making a total of 118. Number discharged, 19; transferred, 8; died, 10; *deserted*, 10; making a total of 47, and leaving an aggregate of 71 at muster-out. There will be found 114 names in the foregoing list of members; the other four required to complete the aggregate are officers temporarily transferred from other companies.

COMPANY "F."

This Company was recruited in Piqua, Ohio, on the 16th day of April, 1861, by Isaac S. Clark. So rapidly were the ranks filled, that Stephen Johnston immediately proceeded to Columbus to make sure that the Company would be accepted. On his return to Piqua the organization was considered complete after the selection of officers, who were commissioned by the Governor.

The night before the Company left Piqua, impressive services were held in the Green street Methodist Church, where a beautiful flag was presented by the citizens to the Company. The officers were also each presented with sufficient means to purchase their outfits.

On the 18th the Company repaired to Camp Jackson, and was soon assigned to the Eleventh Regiment, and until the expiration of the term of service, engaged in all the battles and important operations of the Regiment. It is a peculiar fact that, although prominently engaged in several of the hardest battles of the war, not one man of this company was killed outright, and only one mortally wounded, by the enemy.

It will be noticed that many men are reported as having enlisted on the 20th of June, 1861. This is a mistake, as nearly all such men enlisted during the month of May, and some as early as April. By the direction of a drunken mustering officer, all men who enlisted after the Company was first organized were placed on the roll as "joining" at the date of muster-in of the Regiment for three years, by this means cheating those men out of a month's pay and full credit for their time. There is no way now of rectifying the error, and we make this statement as an act of justice to the men.

Stephen Johnston, elected and commissioned Captain at the original organization of the company. Re-appointed and mustered in the same position June 20, 1861; resigned and relieved from duty September 17, 1861.

Isaac S. Clark, elected and commissioned First Lieutenant at the organization of the company; resigned May —, 1861.

Sol. Teverbaugh, elected Second Lieutenant at the organization of the company; promoted to First Lieutenant June 14, 1861; Captain, September 18, 1861. Was wounded at Resacca. Mustered out with the regiment.

Newton S. McAbee, appointed First Lieutenant, and assigned to this company, November 12, 1861. Resigned and relieved from duty June 12, 1862.

J. H. Horton, appointed Second Lieutenant May 22, 1861; promoted to Adjutant July 19, 1861.

Everard C. Jordan, an original member and First Sergeant; promoted Second Lieutenant September 18, 1861; First Lieutenant May 1, 1862, and transferred to Company A. Promoted to Captain September 9, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment. Was severely wounded at South Mountain.

Charles P. Achuff, an original member; promoted to First Sergeant September 18, 1861; Second Lieutenant May 17, 1862; First Lieutenant, and transferred to Company H, December 20, 1862; resigned April 10, 1863. (A very interesting account of Lieutenant Achuff's death and burial, copied from a California paper, will be found elsewhere.)

John Abley enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and died November 27, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn., of typhoid fever.

Oliver S. Bolser, an original member; served as a private, and died January 21, 1862, at Point Pleasant, Va., of Diphtheria.

Wilson Bobo, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Charles Bradley, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Herman Block enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Edward Bupp enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

William F. Burns enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Carlton W. Belt enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

John Blackford enlisted July 1, 1861; served as a private; taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863; was in rebel prison when regiment was mustered out, but was finally exchanged and discharged.

Joshua Braley enlisted August 5, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged October 11, 1862, by reason of physical disability.

James Crowley, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Samuel C. Cole, an original member; served as fifer in the regimental band, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Henry S. Crawford enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged June 30, 1862, by reason of physical disability.

Edward Deputee, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged October 11, 1862, by reason of physical disability.

George W. Day, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged December 22, 1862, by reason of physical disability. Wounded at Bull Run.

Caspar Dicker, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged April 26, 1864, by reason of physical disability.

William Day enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private; taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863; was in rebel prison when regiment was mustered out, but was finally exchanged and discharged.

Elijah H. Eyer, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment. Was wounded at Chickamauga.

John Fordyce, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Asa T. French, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Peter Farner, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged June 30, 1862, by reason of physical disability.

Joseph Farner enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged July 8, 1862, by reason of physical disability.

Edward Firman, enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged May 19, 1863, by reason of physical disability.

William Funk enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged December 10, 1863, by reason of physical disability.

Peter Finley, an original member; served as a private, and left the regiment September 12, 1862.

John T. Garvey, an original member; promoted to Sergeant September 18, 1861, but being detailed for duty in the commissary department at Charleston, was reduced to the ranks in order that the office in the company might be filled. He was discharged February 26, 1863, by reason of physical disability, and died soon after.

George E. Gordon, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

John Glaspy, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Milton Gabriel enlisted June 20, 1861; appointed Corporal March 1, 1862; was mustered out with the regiment.

Alonzo Gartley enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment. Wounded at Mission Ridge.

Michael J. Grady, an original member; served as a private, and left the company September 12, 1862.

William Heney enlisted June 20, 1861; appointed Corporal February 14, 1863; was mustered out with the regiment.

Herman Hughes enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment. Died soon after.

William Hilliard enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment. Wounded at South Mountain.

John Hines enlisted June 20, 1861; served as private and teamster; was discharged February 13, 1863, by reason of physical disability.

George Ilgen enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and left the company January 30, 1863.

Marion Jones, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment. Slightly wounded at Chickamauga.

Elias Jones, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

David O. Jones enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private and was mustered out with the regiment.

William H. Jones enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private; was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863; was in rebel prison when regiment was mustered out, but was finally exchanged and discharged.

William C. Johnston, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged September 28, 1861, by order from War Department, to enable him to accept promotion.

William N. Kelly, an original member; appointed Corporal March 1, 1862, was mustered out with the regiment. Wounded at Chickamauga.

Abner Kellenberger, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

David a Keeler, an original member; served as a private; taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863; was in rebel prison when regiment was mustered out, but was finally exchanged and discharged. Wounded at South Mountain.

John Kelly enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and left the company January 30, 1863.

George W. Kirk, an original member; served as a private, and died at Piqua, O., March 3, 1862, of consumption.

William J. Lines, an original member; appointed Corporal April 18, 1861; Sergeant, March 18, 1864; was mustered out with the regiment. Wounded at South Mountain.

Samuel Lippincott, an original member; served as a private, and died at Nashville, Tenn., November 10, 1863, of chronic diarrhea.

Abram Lindley enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private; was severely wounded by the discharge of a comrade's gun while scouting near Summer-ville, in consequence of which he was discharged, October 4, 1863.

James Long enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Benjamin Lawyer enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment. Taken prisoner, March 8, 1863; paroled and returned to duty, June 9, 1863.

William T. Love, an original member; enlisted as a teamster; served in that capacity, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Samuel H. McClay, an original member; served as Sergeant during his term, and was mustered out with the regiment. Was wounded in the face at Mission Ridge. At the time of muster-out was probably the oldest Sergeant in the volunteer service.

Martin McNeely, an original member; appointed Corporal April 18, 1861; Sergeant, June 1, 1862, and was mustered out with the regiment. Severely wounded at South Mountain, being shot three times.

William Meany enlisted June 20, 1861; appointed Corporal June 1, 1862; Sergeant, February 14, 1863, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Timothy Merica, an original member; appointed Corporal September 1, 1862, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Isaac N. Minshal, an original member; appointed Corporal February 14, 1862, and was mustered out with the regiment. Subsequently re-entered the service. In January, 1866, was stricken with paralysis, superinduced by exposure in the army.

John W. Morrin, an original member; served as a Sergeant from April 18, 1861, to November 11, 1863; was mustered out with the regiment. Wounded at Mission Ridge.

John McClay, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

William F. Mercer, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Thomas E. Morrow, an original member; served as a Sergeant from June 20, 1861, to February 14, 1863; was mustered out with the regiment.

James C. McLaughlin enlisted June 20, 1861; appointed Corporal same date; reduced to the ranks July 1, 1862, at his own request. Mustered out with the regiment.

Wallace W. Morehead, an original member; served in Division Quartermaster department from October, 1861, until March 3, 1863, when he was discharged.

Washington L. Mooney enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged June 20, 1862. Died soon after, at Piqua, O., of consumption.

Ephraim A. Morrow enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and died June 2, 1863, at Carthage, Tenn., of chronic diarrhea.

Joseph S. Morrison enlisted June 20, 1861; appointed First Sergeant July 1, 1862, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Thomas M. Mitchell, an original member; died January 9, 1863. (See Field and Staff.)

William A. Marietta enlisted January 1, 1862, as a drummer; was retained to serve the balance of three years.

Catty Nicholas enlisted June 20, 1861; deserted at Pocotaligo, July 21, 1861.

Michael O'Brien, an original member; appointed Corporal September 1, 1862, and was mustered out with the regiment.

John Ralston, an original member; served as a private, and left the regiment January 30, 1863.

John J. Ragan enlisted October 20, 1861, as a fifer; served in that capacity, and was discharged January 31, 1864, by reason of physical disability.

Adam Stelser, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Judson Sayers enlisted June 20, 1861; appointed Corporal March 18, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Jacob Thompson, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Samuel Thompson, an original member; served as a private; at the time the regiment was mustered out he was on duty in hospital at Nashville, but was subsequently discharged. Was wounded at South Mountain.

William H. Throckmorton enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Harrison Voisard enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and deserted September 13, 1861.

Arthur Winner, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged with the regiment. Died soon after, at Piqua, O.

Charles F. Wattenberg, an original member; served as a private; was absent in hospital when regiment was mustered out, but he was subsequently discharged.

Adam B. Wyatt enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

James Wolph enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and died at Frederick City, Md., September 26, 1862, from wounds received at South Mountain.

VETERANS AND RECRUITS.

James G. Achuff enlisted as a recruit, January 13, 1864; was left at Chattanooga.

Edward C. Burton, an original member; served as a private; veteranized, and was left at Chattanooga.

William Crawford enlisted as a recruit, January 13, 1864; was left at Chattanooga.

Joseph W. Drake, an original member; veteranized, and was left at Chattanooga.

Augustus Herring enlisted October 1, 1862; was wounded and taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863; was exchanged and returned to duty.

William Kraye, an original member; veteranized, and was left at Chattanooga.

Thomas McNair enlisted June 20, 1861; veteranized, and was left at Chattanooga.

Nelson F. Overmeyer, an original member and Corporal; veteranized, and was left at Chattanooga.

William Powell enlisted June 20, 1861; veteranized, and was left at Chattanooga. Wounded at Chickamauga.

Henry C. Roney enlisted September 16, 1861, in Company E. Veteranized, and was left at Chattanooga.

William L. Roney enlisted September 16, 1861, in Company E. Veteranized, and was left at Chattanooga. Wounded at Mission Ridge.

Daniel Stine enlisted June 20, 1861; promoted to Corporal June 1, 1864; veteranized, and was left at Chattanooga.

Presley Stone, an original member; veteranized, and was left at Chattanooga.

Thomas R. Thompson, an original member; veteranized, and was left at Chattanooga. Wounded at Mission Ridge.

Llewellyn A. Thomas enlisted September 18, 1861, in Company E. Veteranized, and was left at Chattanooga.

John H. Trump enlisted as a recruit, January 14, 1864; was left at Chattanooga.

George Wintringham enlisted January 19, 1864, as a recruit; was left at Chattanooga.

John H. Wahmhoff enlisted March 25, 1862; veteranized, and was left at Chattanooga. Was a member of the company in the three month's service.

The aggregate number of members of Company F, in 1861, was 96; joined since, 11; making a total of 107. Number discharged, 18; transferred, 3; died, 7; *deserted*, 7; making a total of 35, and an aggregate of 72 at muster-out.

COMPANY "D."

Two companies were recruited in Troy, Ohio, about the same time in the month of April, 1861, in response to the President's call for troops. On the Sabbath previous to leaving their homes, the men who had volunteered to defend their country's flag from desecration by traitor hands, assembled with the citizens of the place, in the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church. Farewell religious services were held, and addresses suited to the solemn occasion delivered by Revs. Mr. Cheever, Thompson, and others. The Troy Female Bible Society presented each man with a copy of the New Testament, accompanied with appropriate remarks to each recipient. The services were very impressive, and were not soon forgotten by any who were there.

On the 26th of April, 1861, the Companies repaired to Camp Jackson, were assigned to the Eleventh Regiment, and lettered respectively "D" and "H." From the records that have come into our possession, we are enabled to gather the following facts in relation to Company "D." The "original members" of this Company date from the 20th of June 1861, the time of muster-in for three years. We know that many of the men enlisted in April, but have no *official* documents giving exact dates of enlistment. Each man, however, can give his own record more fully than we are enabled to do, in the ruled pages inserted for that purpose in the back of the book.

John V. Curtis, original Captain; served through the first campaign in West Virginia; resigned and relieved from duty April 5, 1862.

Henry L. Seymour, First Lieutenant; promoted to Captain April 18, 1862; resigned and relieved from duty February 13, 1863, at Washington.

William H. H. Gahagan, Second Lieutenant; resigned and relieved from duty October 28, 1861.

George Anderson, an original member and Sergeant; died April 29, 1863, at Carthage, Tenn., of epilepsy.

Isaac Armstrong, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Theodore Boyce, an original member; wounded at South Mountain; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

James L. Bloom, an original member; wounded at Mission Ridge, served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

John Brumbaugh, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Elias Baney, an original member; served as a private; was killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

William Brandon, an original member; left the company March 12, 1862, at Point Pleasant, Va., on furlough, and is supposed to have been drowned.

George Cart, an original member and Sergeant; got inside the rebel lines at Cotton Hill, Va., during the night of November 10, 1861, but by extraordinary presence of mind succeeded in escaping. He was killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

Perry Carter, an original member; served as a private, and died at Carthage, Tenn., April 19, 1863, of dysentery.

William Cart, an original member; served as a private; was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863; died at Andersonville.

William Cotral, an original member; served as a private; was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

Archibald Darrow, an original member; served as a private; died September 9, 1861, at Troy, Ohio., of consumption.

Louis Dechmier, an original member; was wounded at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Samuel H. Epler, an original member; was wounded at Mission Ridge; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

George L. Earhard, an original member; served as a private, and left the regiment at Antietam.

Nelson A. Fulton, an original member; taken prisoner at Middleton, Tenn., April 14, 1863. Was exchanged and discharged the service, being absent sick when the regiment was mustered out.

Patrick Flannery, an original member; was wounded at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Louis Genier, an original member; promoted to Corporal June 1, 1863; was wounded at Chickamauga, June 20, 1863. Was mustered out with the regiment.

Albert Gearing, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Martin Gillaum, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Louis Gallaher, an original member; taken prisoner at Cotton Hill, Va.; was exchanged and returned to the company; was wounded at Mission Ridge; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Edward Griffin, an original member; served as a private, and was transferred to the Invalid Corps, December 1, 1863.

Jacob Hartman, an original member; served as a private; was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, and was in rebel prison when the regiment was mustered out.

Benjamin Hartman, an original member; served as a private, and left the company at Louisville, Ky., January 31, 1863.

L. C. Harrison, an original member; served as a private, and left the company February 2, 1863.

Theodore Hamer, an original member; served as a private, and left the company February 15, 1863.

George T. Hollis, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged March 9, 1864, by reason of physical disability.

George Harrison, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Ezra Hicksenhizer, an original member; served as a private and was mustered out with the regiment.

David Hicksenhizer, an original member; served as a private and died at Crawfish Spring, Ga., September 27, 1863, by reason of wounds received at Chickamauga.

Lucius H. Hollabird, an original member; promoted from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant, February 16, 1863; was mustered out May 5, 1863, to accept commission from the President as Captain and Quarter-master.

Peter Johnson, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Charles E. H. Kimble enlisted September 16, 1861; served as a private, and was transferred to the Invalid Corps, March 9, 1864.

Henry Leffel, an original member; promoted to Corporal June 26, 1862, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Joseph Lowington, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Charles W. Lock, an original member; was wounded at Mission Ridge; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Orlando S. Murray, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged August 25, 1863, by reason of physical disability.

James H. Morse, an original member; served as a private; was wounded at South Mountain; was sick at Evansville, Indiana, when the regiment was mustered out.

Charles W. Miller, an original member; promoted to Corporal July 1, 1863; discharged May 5, 1864, by reason of wounds received at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

Daniel McVeigh, an original member; served as a private; was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, and was in rebel prison when the regiment was mustered out.

George W. Martin, an original member; served as a private; was taken prisoner at Bull Run, August 27, 1862; exchanged and died at Annapolis, Md., October 21, 1862, of typhoid fever.

James Malaney, an original member; served as a private and died at Carthage, Tenn., March 12, 1863, of dysentery.

John McCartin, an original member; served as a private, and died at Ringgold Ga., April 24, 1864, of epilepsy.

John Metcalf, an original member; served as a private, and left the company at Louisville, Ky., January 31, 1863.

Jacob F. McKee, an original member; transferred to the Invalid Corps, December 11, 1863.

John Moxim, an original member; served as a private; was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, and at the time of the muster-out of the regiment was in rebel prison.

William Myer, an original member, left the company at Fayetteville, Va., June 2, 1862.

Joseph Nelson, an original member, served as a private, and was mustered out of the regiment by reason of enlistment in regular army—date of re-enlistment unknown.

Patrick O'Brien, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Noah W. Pence, an original member; was wounded at Mission Ridge, and again at Resacca; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

William C. Philo, an original member; served as a private; when the regiment was mustered out had been sick at Nashville, Tenn., since August 12, 1863.

Charles Pennock, an original member; served as a private, and was left at Chattanooga.

John Palmerston, an original member; served as a private; taken prisoner at Cotton Hill, November 10, 1861; was exchanged, and died at Washington, D. C., of typhoid fever, while on his way to join his company.

John Patty, an original member; served as a private, and left the company at Fayetteville, Va., June 2, 1862.

Ebenezer Porter, an original member; served as a private, and left the company at Clarksburg, Va., October 24, 1862.

Carlton Routzahan, an original member; promoted to Corporal, February 11, 1862; Sergeant, ———; First Sergeant, December 6, 1863. Was mustered out with the regiment.

Silas Robinson, an original member; promoted to Corporal February 11, 1862; Sergeant, December 12, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

Daniel Ross, an original member, served as a private, and left the company at Fayetteville, Va., June 2, 1862.

Jerome Ross, an original member; served as a private, and left the company at Nashville, Tenn., February 8, 1863.

Robert Ravenscraft, an original member; left the company at Frederick City, Md., September 12, 1862.

Charles Segar, an original member; served as a private and died at Carthage, Tenn., April 18, 1863, of dysentery.

William Scoby, an original member; promoted to Corporal, June 26, 1862; was wounded at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. Mustered out with regiment.

General W. Shill, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Charles L. Saylor, an original member; left at Chattanooga.

Eli Stull, an original member; wounded at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

Henry Simons, an original member; left at Chattanooga.

William H. Shively, an original member, and Corporal; promoted to First Sergeant May 20, 1862; discharged October 9, 1863, by reason of physical disability.

Jacob R. Sterrett, an original member; served as a private, and died October 22, 1863, by reason of wounds received at Chickamauga.

Augustus Smith, an original member; left the company at Summerville, Va., January 14, 1863.

Dennis Swayney, an original member; left the company at Louisville, Ky., January 31, 1863.

John Turner, an original member; promoted to Corporal February 12, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

George Ullery, an original member; sent to hospital at Nashville, Tenn., August 16, 1863, and was at home on furlough when the regiment was mustered out.

John Van Camp, an original member; served as a private, and died at Chattanooga, Tenn., October 11, 1863, by reason of wounds received at Chickamauga.

John V. Wolverton, an original member; served as a private; was wounded and taken prisoner at Cotton Hill, Va., November 10, 1861; died at Fayetteville, Va., December 25, 1861.

Smith H. Williams, an original member and Sergeant; promoted to Second Lieutenant December 26, 1861. Resigned and relieved from duty, April 19, 1862.

David A. Webb, an original member; left the company at Camp Piatt, Va., August 10, 1861.

VETERANS AND RECRUITS.

Jerome Brown enlisted October 1, 1861, in Company E; veteranized and left at Chattanooga.

John W. Baggott enlisted September 16, 1861, in Company E; was left at Camp Dennison.

Albert Berry enlisted December 3, 1861, in Company E; was left at Camp Dennison.

Allen Clickmer enlisted August 13, 1861, in Company E; veteranized, and was left at Chattanooga.

David A. Griffith, an original member; promoted to Sergeant; veteranized, and was left at Chattanooga.

Jerome C. Hull, an original member; promoted to Sergeant; veteranized, and was left at Chattanooga.

David A. Helpman enlisted August 13, 1861, in Company E; served as a private, and was discharged April 15, 1864, by reason of physical disability.

Corbley Kinney, an original member and Sergeant; veteranized, and was left at Chattanooga.

William Richardson, an original member, veteranized, and was left at Chattanooga.

Jonathan Rollins enlisted September 23, 1861, in Company E; veteranized, and was left at Chattanooga.

Seright E. Smith enlisted September 23, 1861, in Company E; served as a private, and was discharged February 1, 1863, by reason of physical disability.

Philip Smith enlisted September 23, 1861, in Company E; served as a private, and was discharged February 26, 1863, by reason of physical disability.

C. Wriker, an original member; veteranized, and was left at Chattanooga.

Harrison H. Waite enlisted September 30, 1862; served as a private, and was left at Chattanooga.

Martin B. Williams enlisted September 16, 1861, in Company E; served as a private, and was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863; was in rebel prison when the regiment was mustered out.

Three officers were transferred from other companies to this, whose names will be found in the lists of their original companies. Excluding these, 94 names appear on the muster-out roll of the Company.

COMPANY "H."

The remarks prefacing the "roster" of Company D, will apply equally to this Company. From the records furnished us we learn that both companies were recruited about the same time, participated in the same public farewell services, and on the same train proceeded to the general rendezvous at Columbus.

The time of enlistment of the "original members" of H is the 22d of April, 1861; others joined at various dates between that time and the 20th of June, when the Company was mustered-in for three years. We obtain the following facts in reference to the service of the men from the Company books:

John C. Drury, original Captain. Resigned and relieved from duty December 19, 1861. In July, 1862, he received an appointment as Captain in the Ninety-fourth Ohio, under Colonel Frizell, and recruited a company for that regiment. With his company, Captain D. covered the retreat of the Ninety-fourth from the Kentucky river to Lexington, by his personal bravery inspiring the men with zeal and confidence under the most trying circumstances. He was instantly killed in the battle of Perryville. A good officer, brave soldier, genial companion and faithful friend, he was regarded with affection by all who knew him. Such was his esteem for Col. Frizell that he declined a Lieutenant-Colonel's commission in another regiment, and accepted a Captaincy under his old commander. His body fills a patriot's grave.

C. N. Hoagland, original First Lieutenant. Resigned November 12, 1861, in order to accept a Surgeon's commission in the Seventy-first Ohio Regiment.

Jerome B. Weller, original Second Lieutenant; promoted to First Lieutenant December 21, 1861; Captain, May 1, 1862; was severely wounded in arm at Antietam; resigned and relieved from duty April 6, 1863.

W. H. Alexander, an original member; promoted to Corporal July 1, 1862, and was mustered out with the regiment.

John Armstrong, an original member; was on duty in the Quarter-master's department, at Chattanooga, when the regiment was mustered out.

Joseph E. Asper, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Ahijah R. Byrkett, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment. Wounded at Mission Ridge.

James B. Bell, an original member; promoted to Sergeant, and was color bearer at Mission Ridge, where he received five wounds before giving the flag to a comrade; was sent home, and was discharged April 26, 1864, at Columbus, O.

William H. Bennett enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Charles Bartling enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment. Was taken prisoner at Bull Run, August 27, 1862; exchanged December 30, 1862, and re-joined company.

Jesse Bartholomew enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private, and died April 22, 1863, at Carthage, Tenn., of disease contracted by service in the army.

John W. Byrkett, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged at Columbus, O., April 26, 1864.

Charles N. Burns, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged March 3, 1863, by reason of physical disability.

Francis M. Bell enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private, and was left at Chattanooga.

Solomon Byrkett enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private, and died February 14, 1862, at Troy, O., of consumption.

George Carbaugh enlisted June 1, 1861; was taken prisoner by the rebels near Carthage; soon released and returned to duty in company. Served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment. Wounded at Mission Ridge. Re-enlisted in Hancock's corps, 4th Regiment, April, 1865. Mustered out April, 1866.

Joseph R. Culbertson, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged May 26, 1862, by reason of physical disability.

William M. Culbertson, an original member and First Sergeant; promoted to Second Lieutenant May 1, 1862. Resigned January 20, 1863.

A. L. Conklin, an original member; promoted to Corporal June 20, 1861; Sergeant, July 1, 1862; Second Lieutenant, and assigned to Company K, November 10, 1862. Mustered out with the regiment. Wounded slightly at Bull Run in shoulder.

William Coffinger enlisted September 8, 1862; served as a private, and was discharged May 1, 1864, by reason of physical disability.

John Cavender enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private; was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, and died at Richmond, Va.

Maglore C. Desermo, an original member; served as a private, and left the regiment January 31, 1863.

John P. Deady, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

David B. Drorbaugh, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Peter Ess enlisted May 20, 1861, served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Jacob Ferris enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private; taken prisoner at Bull Run. Wounded at Chickamauga. Mustered out with the regiment.

Samuel Flaig enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment. Wounded at Mission Ridge.

Andrew Fisher enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private, and left the company April 29, 1863.

James Finnigan, an original member; served as a private, was taken prisoner at Bull Run, August 27, 1862, and on the final roll is reported "missing."

George Green, an original member; promoted to Corporal September 1, 1862; wounded in action at Resacca, May 14, 1864, and had left leg amputated. Was mustered out with the regiment.

Augustus D. Grosvenor, an original member; promoted to Sergeant; wounded at Rocky Face Ridge, February 26, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment. Subsequently enlisted in Hancock's Corps, and was mustered out at expiration of term.

Otis W. Gillson enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a drummer in the regimental band, and was mustered out with the regiment.

William L. Grieves enlisted April 22, 1861; served as a private, and left the company December 16, 1861.

Oliver Gillson enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private, and left the company April 29, 1862.

Joseph Gearhard, an original member and Corporal; discharged at Jeffersonville, Ind., April 26, 1864. Subsequently enlisted in Hancock's Corps, and was mustered out at expiration of term.

Ludwig Hartstine enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private; was mortally wounded by the accidental discharge of an *uncapped* gun, August 20, 1861, while the regiment was lying in line of battle at Rich Creek, Va., and died at Gauley Bridge, August 23, 1861.

Hiram R. Howard enlisted June 21, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Henry M. Hart, an original member; promoted to Drum Major, July 20, 1861.

Abraham Huffman, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Abraham Hartman, an original member; served most of his term as Ward Master in the hospital. Mustered out with the regiment.

Peter Holland, an original member and Corporal; left the company May 3, 1862.

Ferdinand Irwin, an original member; served as a private; wounded at Rocky Face, February 25, 1864, and was left in the hospital at Chattanooga.

John Loupp enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private, and left the company January 31, 1863.

James T. Johnson, an original member and Sergeant; taken prisoner while attending on Adjutant Alexander at Bull Run. Discharged December 10, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn.

Leander McDonald enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private; taken prisoner at Bull Run; was left sick in hospital at Nashville, October 4, 1863.

William McCaffery enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment. Was taken prisoner at Bull Run. Re-enlisted in 176th regiment.

Benjamin F. Metcalf enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged at Louisville, Ky., — — —, by reason of physical disability.

Robert C. Morris, an original member and Sergeant; promoted to Second Lieutenant January 9, 1862, and transferred to Company K; to First Lieutenant and Adjutant November 12, 1862; Captain, September 9, 1863. Assigned to Company I, December 3, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

A. J. McFall, an original member; promoted to Sergeant February 21, 1863; discharged April 26, 1864, at Columbus, O. Wounded at Mission Ridge.

Daniel McKee, an original member; served as a private, and left the company January 31, 1863; returned to regiment and honorably discharged.

Charles E. Morris enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private; was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, and died at Andersonville, July 31, 1864.

John A. Mumford enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Daniel Newman enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

William C. Patterson enlisted May 24, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged April 25, 1862.

Hiram P. Partlow, an original member; served as a private, and died April 4, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.

William Reamer enlisted May 24, 1861; served as a private; was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, and died at Danville, Ga., April, 1864.

John Roney, an original member and Sergeant; promoted to Second Lieutenant January 1, 1863. Captured by the rebels at Carthage, Tenn., while on a foraging expedition with Captain Johnson and Lieutenant McArthur and fifty-one men, March 8, 1863; exchanged at City Point, Va., May 6, 1863. Promoted to First Lieutenant September 9, 1863, and was mustered out with the regiment. Received appointment as First Lieutenant December 29, 1864, in 1st A. C.; promoted to Captain October 24, 1865, and mustered out April 18, 1866.

William C. Shaffner enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private, and was transferred to Invalid Corps, March, 1864.

Lauren C. Shelley, an original member; served as a private; severely wounded at Mission Ridge, and was discharged April 16, 1864, at Columbus, O.

George W. Snyder enlisted July 4, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Eli Sheets enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private, and left the company December 16, 1861.

James Saunders, an original member; served as a private, and left the company February 6, 1863.

Andrew F. Thompson, an original member; served as a private; was wounded at South Mountain, and died October 21, 1862, at Middletown, Md.

Harvey M. Thompson; an original member; served as a private, and was discharged April 26, 1864, at Louisville, Ky. Wounded at Mission Ridge.

Sabin R. Thomas, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment. Was taken prisoner by the rebels near Carthage, Tenn.; soon released and returned to duty in company.

William Teighmeyer enlisted May 24, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Thomas Vandyne, an original member; served as a private; was wounded, by the rebels, while scouting near Pocotaligo, Va., July 15, 1861, and died soon after at Gallipolis, O. He was the first member of the regiment wounded by the enemy.

Erastus J. Vantyle, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged August 20, 1862, by reason of physical disability.

Jacob M. Wentz enlisted May 24, 1861; served as a private, and was killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862.

Absolom Westfall enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

James B. Woolson, an original member and Corporal; discharged April 26, 1864, at Louisville, Ky.

VETERANS AND RECRUITS.

Francis M. Wilmington, an original member and Sergeant; promoted to First Sergeant July 1, 1862; veteranized February 14, 1864, (at which date the following named veterans re-enlisted.) Promoted to First Lieutenant December, 1864. Mustered out June, 1865.

William W. Cromer, an original member; promoted to Corporal June 20, 1861; Sergeant, December 15, 1863; First Sergeant, December, 1864; First Lieutenant, April, 1865. Taken prisoner while attending on Adjutant Alexander, at Bull Run. Mustered out June, 1865.

George Cruikshank enlisted June 1, 1861; promoted to Sergeant; was wounded at Chickamauga.

Porter Levan, an original member; promoted to Sergeant; was wounded at Antietam. Received a commission as Second Lieutenant just before he was mustered out. Wounded at Antietam.

Ahijah W. Miles, an original member; promoted to Corporal. Carried the colors through the battle of Mission Ridge after Bell (the color bearer) was wounded.

Mark Kirby enlisted June 20, 1861; promoted to Corporal; taken prisoner at Bull Run. Promoted to Second Lieutenant December, 1864.

Washington Irwin enlisted June 1, 1861; promoted to Corporal.

William McKernan, an original member; promoted to Corporal. Wounded at Mission Ridge.

William Bringard enlisted May 24, 1861; served as a private.

Silas C. Bartholomew enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private.

Jacob H. Boone enlisted September 1, 1862; served as a private, and died December 9, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn., by reason of wounds received at Mission Ridge.

Harrison Clough enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private.

Henry D. Culbertson enlisted August 13, 1861, in Company E; served as a private.

Albert Funk enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private; promoted to Corporal.

James Funk enlisted in Company "E" August 13, 1861; served as a private, and died May 30, 1863, at Louisville, Ky., of dropsy.

William B. Haws, an original member; served as a private.

William H. Morrison enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private.

Harmon Myers enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private.

James F. Moores enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private.

Andrew F. Meeker, enlisted April 29, 1862; served as a private.

Thomas J. McChesney, an original member; served as a private.

Wickliffe A. Sesserman enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private.

Samuel Shellenbarger enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private. Wounded at Rocky Face Ridge.

William E. Shilling enlisted May 21, 1861; served as a private.

Henry C. Somerville enlisted May 24, 1861; served as a private; slightly wounded at Bull Run.

Richard H. Southerland, an original member, served as a private; promoted to Corporal.

Valentine Vogle enlisted May 24, 1861; served as a private; wounded at South Mountain.

Arthur E. Whitaker, an original member; served as a private.

John L. Weeks, an original member; served as a private.

Zelora E. Wagner, an original member; served as a private.

Richard T. Wilkinson enlisted June 1, 1861; served as a private.

Edward Dorsey enlisted August 13, 1861, in Company E; served as a private, and was mustered out at expiration of three years.

George K. Dailey enlisted August 13, 1861, in Company E; served as a private, and was mustered out at expiration of three years.

John H. Irwin enlisted September 10, 1861, in Company E; served as a private, and was mustered out at expiration of three years. Re-enlisted in Hancock's Corps.

William L. McFall enlisted August 13, 1861, in Company E; served as a private, and was mustered out at expiration of three years. Re-enlisted in Hancock's Corps.

Mark Clough enlisted January 26, 1864; served until close of the war.

Cornelius Donahue enlisted April 18, 1864; served until close of the war.

John Wilson enlisted December 28, 1863; served until close of the war.

This Company had an aggregate of 109. Of this number we find discharged, 15; died, 12; transferred or recruits, 7; veterans, 29; deserters, 9; mustered out at expiration of term, 37.

COMPANY "E."

[ORIGINAL].

The names of all members of the *first* Company E, not discharged previous to October 21, 1862, will be found under the heading of "Recruits" of the other companies. But in order to properly show the organization of the Company we here insert the names of the members, in the order in which they appear on the "Regimental Descriptive Book."

The recruiting rendezvous of the Company was at Troy, Ohio. On the 16th of September, 1861, the Company went to Camp Chase, and the men enlisted were mustered into the United States service on the 18th. Continued recruiting at this camp until November 29, then moved to Camp Dennison, where the organization was perfected on the 29th of December. Being assigned to the Eleventh Regiment the Company left Camp Dennison on the 21st of January, 1862, and arrived at Point Pleasant, where the Regiment then lay, on the 24th. As before stated, the Company became considerably reduced in numbers, and as the officers had all resigned, the men remaining were transferred to the other companies of the Regiment.

The following is the full list of members of the Company on record in the Regimental Books:

William L. Douglass, Captain. Appointed December 19, 1861. Resigned and relieved from duty September —, 1862. [We are quite sure Captain Douglass enlisted as a private, but have no *official* record of the fact].

Silas Roney enlisted August 13, 1861, and recruited a large number of the Company. Elected First Lieutenant December 19, 1861. Resigned May 11, 1862, on account of physical disability.

James M. Elliott, elected Second Lieutenant December 19, 1861. Resigned and relieved from duty June 12, 1862. Had served in the three-months' service in Col. Steadman's (Ohio) Regiment.

Samuel A. Collins enlisted September 16, 1861. Was the original First Sergeant. Promoted to Second Lieutenant June 3, 1862, and assigned to Company C. Resigned and relieved from duty —, 1863.

Baily Plumb enlisted September 16, 1861; served as Sergeant, and was discharged October 11, 1862.

Ellsbury G. Covault, Sergeant. Was detailed in Quarter-master's department, and transferred to Company A.

Henry D. Culbertson, Sergeant; transferred to Company H.

John Sulliger, Sergeant; transferred to Company B.

Isaac McKinsey, Sergeant; transferred, and appointed First Sergeant of (new) Company E.

Sewell R. Mansfield, Sergeant; enlisted September 18, 1861. Transferred, and was discharged January 29, 1863.

Roswell S. Wagner, Corporal, enlisted August 13, 1861. Died at Raleigh, Va., January 7, 1862.

Jacob Marlatt, Corporal, enlisted September 10, 1861. Transferred to Company --.

Charles E. H. Kimble, Corporal. Reduced to the ranks at his own request, and transferred to Company D.

Simeon Shideler, Corporal. Appointed Sergeant in (new) Company E.

David R. Shoemaker, Corporal, transferred to (new) Company E.

George K. Dailey, Corporal, transferred to Company H.

William N. Hathaway, Corporal, transferred to (new) Company E.

Henry C. Roney, Corporal, transferred to Company F.

PRIVATES.

Silas P. Ake, transferred to Company B.

Joseph Borer, transferred to Company A.

John W. Baggott, Jerome Brown, Albert Beery, transferred to Company D.

John Baker enlisted June 14, 1862, and was killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

Charles H. Baker, transferred to (new) Company E.

Allen Clickmer, transferred to Company D.

Michael Casey, transferred to Company K.

Edward Dorsey, transferred to Company H.

John Dyson, enlisted September 10, 1861; was discharged.

Robert N. Douglass enlisted September 10, 1861, as musician; was discharged.

Cornelius Deeter transferred to Company B.

James Funk transferred to Company H.

Henry Fox enlisted August 13, 1861; left the company September 12, 1862; returned to regiment May 2, 1863.

Samuel Foss enlisted December 3, 1861; was discharged January 17, 1862.

William Gosnell, transferred to Company B.

David Helpman, transferred to Company D.

Jacob Houser, transferred to Company B.

Frank Homan, Daniel Hunt, transferred to Company A.

Frederick Hensey enlisted January 8, 1862; died at Point Pleasant, Va., February 18, 1862.

John H. Irwin, transferred to Company H.

William Kiser, enlisted September 23, 1861, as a musician; was discharged

Nathan Keltner, William Kelly, transferred to Company B

Andrew Kerr, transferred to Company G.

Christian Meyers, transferred to Company B.

James McDonnell, transferred to Company A.

William L. McFall, transferred to Company H.

Henry C. McKnight, transferred to Company G.

George S. L. Murphy, transferred to (new) Company E.

Martin Nonan, transferred to Company G.

Christian Neisley, transferred to Company B.

John Pritchard, Sylvester Penney, transferred to Company G.

Abraham H. Phillips enlisted October 1, 1861; left the Company at Point Pleasant, Va; returned to regiment May 2, 1863.

William Reiber, James Rowe, transferred to Company A.

Jonathan Rollins, transferred to Company D.

John Reese, Owen A. Reich, transferred to Company G.

William Roney, transferred to Company F.

Dennis Ragin, transferred to Company K.

John B. Sotherland, transferred to (new) Company E.

Walter Steinberger, transferred to Company K.

Seright E. Smith, Philip Smith, transferred to Company D.

Lote A. Stewart enlisted August 13, 1861; was discharged April 1, 1862.

James G. Sisson, James M. Sisson, both enlisted December 25, 1861, and were discharged June 30, 1862.

Llewellyn A. Thomas, transferred to Company F.

Joseph Wick, transferred to Company B.

Jacob Wise, transferred to Company A.

James Westfall enlisted October 1, 1861; died February 7, 1862.

Levi W. Whittaker, Nathan Whittaker, transferred to Company K.

George Williams, transferred to Company A.

Martin V. Williams, transferred to Company D.

Jonathan Wilkins, transferred to Company K.

COMPANY "K."

This Company was organized in Cincinnati, O., by Philander P. Lane, who was chosen Captain; the "original" members dating from June 13, 1861. The members were about all mechanics—principally moulders and machinists—and enlisted for duty as "Sappers and Miners." From July, 1861, until the following October the men performed most efficiently the work for which they were detailed. General Cox's small army came to a dead halt at Pocotaligo, when first marching into Virginia, by reason of the bridge across the creek having been destroyed. Company K was detailed, at Captain Lane's request, to construct a bridge, and commencing at nine o'clock in the morning the work was completed in seventeen hours. A raft of logs, the timbers from a deserted house and poles cut in the woods, were the materials used, and the only tools a few axes and augers. This Company did another good job in repairing the suspension bridge across Elk River, which had been destroyed by the retreating rebel army. In one night this company of volunteer "Topographical Engineers" did about as much work of the kind as usually required days to perform by the "regular" process adopted by army officers.

The bridge across Gauley River was also destroyed by the rebels, but a means of crossing was soon devised and executed by Company K. Flat-bottomed boats were constructed, a large rope was stretched across the river, and propelled by the strong arms of the men, the boats plied back and forth, admirably supplying the place of the bridge. An account of the expedition to Pack's Ferry, with incidents, will be found elsewhere.

The muster-out roll shows the following record of the men:

Philander P. Lane, original Captain; chosen by the officers for the position and was promoted by the Governor of Ohio to Colonel, September 17, 1862. (See Field and Staff.)

George P. Darrow, original First Lieutenant; served with the company until November 5, 1861, when, having resigned on account of physical disability, he was relieved from duty.

George Johnson, original Second Lieutenant; promoted to First Lieutenant and assigned to Company A, January 9, 1862; transferred to K, October 21, 1862; promoted to Captain November 12, 1862; resigned and relieved from duty December 23, 1863.

Theodore Cox, commissioned Lieutenant by the Governor of Ohio, and assigned to the Eleventh Regiment. Transferred from Company B June 18, 1863; detailed as A. D. C. to Gen. J. D. Cox.

George Anderson, an original member; acted as Corporal one year; was mustered out with the regiment.

Thomas Anderson, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Lewis Ankle, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged December 1, 1861, by reason of physical disability.

George H. Armstrong enlisted July 12, 1861; served as a private, and left the company September 2, 1861.

Fred. W. Becker, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Charles Bosworth, an original member; served as Corporal one year; was mustered out with the regiment.

Nicholas Bechler, an original member; served as a private and was mustered out with the regiment.

Samuel Brock, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Theobald S. Bransby, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged April 9, 1864, by reason of wounds received in action at Rocky Face Ridge, February 25, 1864.

Richard Bristel, an original member; served as a private, and left the company July 2, 1862.

John Boss enlisted August 26, 1861; served as a private, and was killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

David Bard enlisted August 5, 1861; served as a private, and left the company January 30, 1863.

Charles H. Carothers enlisted August 5, 1861; appointed Drum-Major September 30, 1862.

John T. Clark, an original member; left the company December 13, 1861.

James M. Clark, enlisted August 16, 1861; served as a private, and left the company January 1, 1862.

Michael Depretz, an original member; served as a private, and was killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

Englebert Dold, an original member; served as a private, and died October 1, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn., of disease.

Simon Deitsch, an original member; served as a private, and left the company July 17, 1862.

John H. DeButts, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Benonie Dixon, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged November 1, 1863, by reason of wounds received in action at South Mountain.

John K. Dixon, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged November 14, 1862, by sentence of a G. C. M.

Edward Eaton, an original member; served as a private; was wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862, and again at Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., February 25, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

James Engle, an original member; served as a private; was wounded at South Mountain. Mustered out with the regiment.

Theodore English, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged December 1, 1861, by reason of physical disability.

Henry Effinger, an original member; served as a private, and left the company July 7, 1862.

Henay Foll, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Asa F. Flagg, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged September 1, 1861, by reason of physical disability.

William A. Fowler enlisted August 5, 1861; served as a private, and died January 24, 1862, at Point Pleasant, Va., of disease.

James Flynn, an original member; served as a private, and left the company January 28, 1863.

John Girten, an original member and Sergeant; transferred to Invalid Corps February 16, 1863.

George Geimeyer, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Richard Gilbert, an original member; served as a private and was mustered out with the regiment.

George Gerainger enlisted August 5, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged April 27, 1863, by reason of wounds received at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

Michael Gigan, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged January 29, 1864, by reason of physical disability.

John Goodrich enlisted July 12, 1861; served as a private, and left the company January 30, 1863.

Charles H. Greenwood, an original member; served as a private, and left the company January 30, 1863.

Martin Hooker, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Albert J. Hoole, an original member; served one year as Sergeant; was mustered out with the regiment.

Jeremiah Hardwick enlisted July 12, 1861; promoted to Sergeant March 1, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

Joshua Hardin, an original member; served as Hospital Steward from Septembrr 1, 1862. Mustered out with the regiment.

Simeon Hayes, an original member; promoted to Corporal January 18, 1863; was mustered out with the regiment.

Orellana Hudson, an original member, and First Sergeant; was discharged December 1, 1861, by reason of physical disability.

William Hayes, an original member and Corporal; was discharged March 21, 1863, by reason of wounds received at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

Henry Hannach, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged December 1, 1861, by reason of physical disability.

John Hull, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged October 14, 1862, by reason of wounds received at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

Hugh H. Humphrey, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged April 4, 1863, by reason of physical disability.

Joseph Kelly, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Victor Kenecht enlisted July 12, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged December 1, 1861, by reason of physical disability.

Englebert Kauferschmidt, an original member; served as a private, and was transferred to Invalid Corps.

Henry Keller, an original member; served as a private, and left the company October 25, 1862.

David T. Lansing enlisted July 12, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged December 1, 1861, by reason of physical disability.

William C. Lynn, an original member; served as a private, and left the company October 9, 1861.

Joseph C. Lyons, an original member; served as a private, and left the company May —, 1863.

Elliott McGowan, an original member; promoted to Corporal September 21, 1864; Sergeant, February 16, 1863. Was mustered out as First Sergeant, with the regiment.

Jacob Myers, an original member; promoted to Corporal February 15, 1862; Sergeant, December 22, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

Dumont Mills enlisted August 6, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged December 1, 1861, by reason of physical disability.

James Mosely, an original member; served as a private, and left the company January 30, 1863.

Edward Myers, an original member; served as a private, and left the company May —, 186—.

Reuben McKinney, an original member; served as a private, and left the company February 6, 1863.

Charles McCormick, an original member; promoted to Corporal, and was discharged December 1, 1861, by reason of physical disability.

Joseph M. Malone, an original member; served as a private, and left the company January 30, 1863.

Henry Mearhoff, an original member; served as a private, and left the company January 30, 1863.

Adam Neiberger, an original member; served as a private; was wounded at Resacca, May 14, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

Landrum Noel enlisted July 26, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged December 1, 1861, by reason of physical disability.

Marion Powell enlisted July 12, 1861; served as a private, and was killed in action at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

Joseph Pearson, an original member and Sergeant; promoted to Second Lieutenant February 12, 1863, and assigned to Company H. Was Mustered out with the regiment.

Albert Pearson, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged February 26, 1863, by reason of physical disability.

Joseph Powers, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged December 1, 1861, by reason of physical disability.

David G. Patton enlisted July 12, 1861; served as a private, and left the company January 30, 1863.

Andrew Rossler, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Renssalaer Richardson, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged December 1, 1861, by reason of physical disability.

Phillip Roach, an original member; was transferred to Company D, First Kentucky Infantry, August 15, 1861.

Moses Redhead, an original member; left the company January 30, 1863.

Benjamin Stevens, an original member; served as a private, and died July 15, 1861.

Joseph Stringer, an original member; served as a private and "gun-maker" (artificer), and was mustered out with the regiment.

George Smith, (No. 1), an original member; served as a Corporal until February 5, 1862; was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, and when the regiment was mustered out he was in parole camp at Annapolis, Maryland.

George Smith, (No. 2), an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

George S. Swain, an original member and Sergeant; promoted to Second Lieutenant February 12, 1863; First Lieutenant September 9, 1863, and assigned to Company F. Mustered out with the regiment.

Jackson Scribner, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged December 1, 1861, by reason of physical disability.

John W. H. Searls enlisted August 5, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged December 1, 1861, by reason of physical disability.

Albert Sennet, an original member; served as a private and was discharged December 1, 1861, by reason of physical disability.

John Schlosser enlisted August 5, 1861; served as a private, and was killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

George Vanausdal, an original member; enlisted as a musician; was discharged March 1, 1862, by reason of physical disability.

Jared Wallace, an original member; served as a private; was wounded at Resacca, May 14, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

Charles H. Wright, an original member and Corporal; was killed in action at Antietam, September 17, 1862.

John Werner, an original member; served as a private, and was killed in action at Antietam, September 17, 1862.

John Winstle, an original member; promoted to Corporal January 1, 1863; left the company January 20, 1863.

Perry Wilson, an original member; served as a private, and left the company April 7, 1862.

Charles Young, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

RECRUITS.

William Allen enlisted August 16, 1862; served as teamster, and died July 16, 1863, at Nashville Tennessee.

Joseph Brinker enlisted October 1, 1862; served as a private; was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, and died at Andersonville, Georgia.

Edward Bateman enlisted October 2, 1862; served as a private, and left the company January 28, 1863.

William Carroll enlisted October 2, 1862; served as a private, and was left at Chattanooga, June 10, 1864, to serve balance of term.

William Christian enlisted March 7, 1863; served as a private, and was left at Chattanooga, June 10, 1864, to serve balance of term.

Michael Casey enlisted December 6, 1861, in Company E; left the company (K) January 30, 1863.

Renssalaer Carson enlisted June 16, 1862; served as a teamster, and died May 25, 1863, at Carthage Tenn.

Daniel Debold enlisted October 1, 1862; served as a private, and left the company, (date unknown).

Frank M. Fowler enlisted September 30, 1862; served as a private, and was left at Chattanooga June 10, 1864, to serve balance of term.

Oscar B. Fowler enlisted September 30, 1862; served as a private, and left the company June 30, 1863.

Lewis Grey enlisted October 2, 1862; served as a private, and was discharged December, 23, 1863, by reason of physical disability.

Michael Hoath enlisted October 2, 1862; served as a private, and was killed in action at Mission Ridge, October 2, 1863.

John W. Hementhaler enlisted March 1, 1863; left the company June 1, 1863.

Peter Loring enlisted October 2, 1862; served as a private, and left the company January 30, 1863.

James P. Morris enlisted August 14, 1862; served as a private and was left at Chattanooga, June 10, 1864, to serve balance of term.

Samuel F. Myers enlisted January 5, 1864; served as a private, and was left at Chattanooga June 10, 1864, to serve balance of term.

Jacob Merx enlisted October 1, 1862; served as a private, and left the company January 30, 1863.

Charles R. Patrick enlisted September 12, 1862; served as a private, and was left at Chattanooga, June 10, 1864, to serve balance of term.

Dennis Ragin enlisted December 23, 1861, in Company E; served as a private, and was discharged December 19, 1863, by reason of physical disability.

Jacob Reif enlisted October 1, 1862; served as a private, and died May 1, 1864, at Columbus, O., of disease.

William H. See enlisted September 30, 1862; served as a private, and was left at Chattanooga, June 10, 1864, to serve balance of term.

George A. Stinger enlisted October 2, 1862; served as a private, and was left at Chattanooga, June 10, 1864, to serve balance of term.

Walter Steinbarger enlisted September 1, 1861, in Company E; served as a private, and was discharged November 26, 1862, by reason of physical disability.

- Levi W. Whittaker enlisted September 20, 1861, in Company E; served as a private, and was left at Chattanooga, June 10, 1864, to serve balance of term.

Nathan Whittaker enlisted October 18, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged February 14, 1863, by reason of physical disability.

Jonathan Wilkins enlisted January 16, 1862, in Company E; served as a private, and was discharged ————, 1862, by reason of physical disability.

James Westfall enlisted October 1, 1861, in Company E; served as a private, and died November 30, 1862, at Clarksburg Va.

The names of 120 persons will be found in the preceding list. Of this number—as shown by the final roll—26 were mustered out as members of the Company; 15 transferred; 2 commissioned and transferred; 15 died of disease and killed in battle, 30 discharged for disability; 2 resigned; 29 *deserted*.

COMPANY "B."

This Company was organized in Piqua, Ohio, most of the original members enlisting about the 20th day of April, 1861. But few of the young men who desired to respond to the President's call were enabled to get into the first company raised in the town, and recruiting for another company continued with great success. Some difficulty was experienced in having the company accepted by the Governor, as the number of men offered from all parts of the State was greatly in excess of the demand. The company, however, was accepted, proceeded to Camp Jackson, and was mustered into the service of the United States for three months, lettered "B," and assigned to the Eleventh Regiment.

Previous to leaving Piqua, each man was presented with useful articles of wearing apparel by the ladies of the city. A beautiful flag was also given them, with appropriate remarks, which were responded to by Lieutenant Alexander, then a private.

The first man from Piqua who died in the service was Mr. Jessie Jeffers, a member of this company. He died soon after the arrival at Camp Dennison, and was buried at Piqua with military honors. The services were held in Broadway Chapel, and were very impressive, to a certain extent bringing home to the citizens of the place the realities of war.

Captain Defrees and Lieutenant Shannon resigned about the same time, shortly after the regiment arrived at Gauley Bridge. An effort was made by parties at Piqua to create a feeling against these gentlemen for so soon retiring from the service. The following Resolution, passed unanimously by the company, and addressed to "THE GOOD UNION CITIZENS OF PIQUA," will show how the matter was regarded by the members of "B." It affords the writer great pleasure (although perhaps unnecessary at this time) to add his testimony to the record made by the Captain and Lieutenant while they were with the regiment. We saw them in action with the enemy, and know that they performed their duties faithfully and bravely. The following is the Resolution referred to:

Resolved, That we, the undersigned members of Company B, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, do sincerely regret that circumstances beyond their control have rendered it necessary for Captain Defrees and Lieutenant Shannon to resign the positions they have so faithfully occupied in our company. Having shared the discomforts of camp life and the dan-

gers of the battle-field in our midst, with the courage and bearing of true soldiers and patriots, their names shall ever live fresh in our memories. But while we regret the loss of these gentlemanly officers, we are happy to have it in our power to fill their vacant places with Captain Duncan and Lieutenant Alexander, whom we feel assured are in every way qualified for the positions, and who have already proved themselves to be true men in the hour of trial.

The original document in our possession bears the names of the members of the company, written by themselves.

Company "B" was one of the very first to reorganize for three years, and took a prominent part in all the important operations of the Regiment. The following facts, principally concerning the three years' organization, are shown by the records at the time of muster-out:

Thomas L. P. Defrees was the original Captain; re-elected and commissioned to date from June 20, 1861; resigned and relieved from duty August 26, 1861. Subsequently was appointed Major of the Fiftieth Ohio Regiment, the Colonel of which resigning after the battle of Perryville, Major Defrees was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Samuel Alward, First Lieutenant; served as such until the company re-organized for three years, having volunteered for three months. After muster-out, served as clerk in Post Quarter-master's department under Captain Lowry.

John D. Shannon, elected Second Lieutenant on the organization of the company. Elected First Lieutenant and commissioned to date from June 20, 1861; appointed Regimental Quarter-master, from which position he was relieved at his own request, August 6, 1861; resigned and relieved from duty August 26, 1861.

Charles J. Cottingham, an original member, was elected Second Lieutenant and commissioned to date June 20, 1861; transferred to Company K December 26, 1861; promoted to First Lieutenant, January 1, 1862; resigned and relieved from duty June 16, 1862. Died at Piqua, O., ———, 1862.

Alexander Duncan, an original member and Sergeant; promoted to First Sergeant June 20, 1861; elected and commissioned Captain August 26, 1861; was mustered out with the regiment. Subsequently appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 125th U. S. C. Infantry, and is now (June, 1866,) with his regiment in New Mexico.

John E. Alexander, an original member; elected and commissioned First Lieutenant August 26, 1861; appointed Adjutant June 12, 1862; wounded in action at Bull Run, August 27, 1862, and died October 20, 1862.

William H. Alexander, mustered as Corporal June 20, 1861; promoted to Sergeant September 1, 1861; appointed First Sergeant July 1, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

Michael Bivens, an original member; on the final muster was reported sick in hospital at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

William Bigler, an original member; served as private, and detailed as company cook. Mustered out with regiment.

Frederic Bower enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Michael Bringer enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Jesse G. Buckingham, promoted from private to Second Lieutenant, November 29, 1862. Resigned and relieved from duty May 25, 1863.

Samuel D. Butler, an original member; promoted from Corporal to Sergeant July 1, 1862; discharged December 10, 1863, by reason of physical disability.

James Burch, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged July 30, 1862, by reason of physical disability.

Jacob Bauman, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged November 9, 1862, by reason of physical disability.

David Banion enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and died November 18, 1861, of consumption.

Robert Batchelor enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was killed in action on Cotton Hill, November 10, 1861.

Isaac Bolser enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private; left the company at Nashville, Tenn., February 15, 1863.

James Cassell enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

David I. Coburn enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private; was wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862, and sent to hospital at Frederick City.

Angus C. Campbell, an original member; promoted to Corporal September 1, 1861; Sergeant, December 10, 1863; discharged March 22, 1864, by reason of wounds.

Liberty Carson, an original member; promoted to Corporal July 1, 1863; discharged March 22, 1864, by reason of wounds.

George Charter enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged April 11, 1862, by reason of physical disability.

Daniel Clark, an original member, served as a private, and was discharged September 19, 1863, by reason of physical disability.

Julius Coleman enlisted August 14, 1862, but was never mustered in.

Martin Decker enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and left the company April 7, 1862.

William H. H. Davis enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged January 21, 1864, by reason of physical disability.

Jacob Enders enlisted June 24, 1861; served as a private; left the company at Louisville, Ky., February 1, 1863.

Louis R. Fox, an original member; promoted from Corporal to Sergeant July 1, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

Michael Firman, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

James T. Ferguson, an original member; acted as clerk at Brigade Headquarters until May, 1862, and served in the same capacity at Regimental Headquarters until muster-out.

Samuel Grubb enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and left the company at Raleigh, Va., July 9, 1862.

Bernard Grofer enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and left the company February 1, 1863.

George S. Hardenbrook, an original member; promoted to Sergeant January 1, 1862; First Sergeant, July 1, 1862; Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

Augustus Houck, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Benjamin F. Hostetter enlisted June 24, 1861; served as a private, and was left in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., January 28, 1864.

George Hillman, an original member; promoted to Corporal July 1, 1862; discharged February 2, 1863, by reason of wounds.

Manville Hogle enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and died of wounds received in action November 25, 1863.

Nicholas Hobleman enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and left the company at Louisville, Ky., February 1, 1863.

Carl Hartman enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and left the company at Winfield, Va., May 1, 1862.

Elijah Jessup, an original member; promoted to Corporal December 10, 1863; Sergeant, ——— 31, 1864; reduced to the ranks April 21, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

Samuel Jacobs, an original member; promoted to Corporal May 1, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

William H. H. Kelley, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged September 28, 1862, by reason of physical disability.

Louis Kiefer, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged March 7, 1864, by reason of physical disability.

Daniel R. Keyt enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and left the company at Louisville, Ky., February 1, 1863.

George W. Kelley enlisted February 6, 1862; served as a private, and left the company at Louisville, Ky., February 1, 1863.

Frederick Kruse enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and left the company at Louisville, Ky., February 1, 1863.

Frederick Kummer enlisted June 24, 1861; served as a private, and died of fever September 19, 1863, in an ambulance on the battle field of Chickamauga.

Willis Knoop enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged May 26, 1862, by reason of disability.

L. C. Lecompt enlisted June 24, 1861; promoted to Corporal January 1, 1864; Sergeant, May 1, 1861; was mustered out with the regiment.

John M. Long, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

David M. Layman, an original member; promoted to Sergeant June 20, 1861; Second Lieutenant, December 26, 1861; First Lieutenant, May 1, 1862, and transferred to Company D, June 17, 1862; promoted to Captain February 13, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment. Subsequently appointed Lieutenant-Colonel — U. S. C. Infantry, and was mustered out with the regiment.

James Lupton enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and left the company at Louisville, Ky., February 1, 1863.

Frederick Lueke, an original member; served as a private, and died May 22, 1863, of dysentery.

Charles W. Lupton enlisted June 24, 1861; served as a private, and last officially heard from at Charleston, Va., February 19, 1864.

John Marietta was mustered in June 20, 1861, having joined some time before. He, with two sons, all drummers, were members of the regiment, and served in the Regimental Band. He was discharged September 26, 1863, by reason of physical disability.

John Manning, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged February 2, 1863, by reason of wounds received at South Mountain, and from which he is still suffering.

Charles J. McClure, an original member; promoted to First Sergeant from Corporal, September 1, 1861; Second Lieutenant, April 18, 1862; First Lieutenant, January 9, 1863. Resigned and relieved from duty March 15, 1861. Was taken prisoner at Bull Run.

James McKitrick enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

John Menmuir enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private. The last official information obtained of him he was in hospital at Washington.

Eli Miller enlisted June 24, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Henry Morgan enlisted June 20, 1861; promoted to Sergeant; left the company April 10, 1862.

Patrick Murphy enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was killed in action September 24, 1863.

John Nodler, an original member; served as a private and Corporal; was mustered out with the regiment.

Martin Pegg enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Joshua C. Ruland enlisted April 20, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

William Rea enlisted June 20, 1861; promoted to Corporal September 1, 1861; wounded at Sewell Mountain; promoted to Sergeant March 1, 1863. Discharged December 10, 1863, by reason of physical disability.

James Roach enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was killed while going on picket at Rich Creek, Va., August 20, 1861. He was the first man of the regiment killed outright by the enemy.

Michael Reynolds enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and left the company February 1, 1863.

J. Hamer Smith enlisted June 20, 1861; promoted to Corporal October 1, 1862; Sergeant, January 1, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

John H. Simon, an original member; served as private, corporal, and sergeant. Mustered out with the regiment.

Casper Shoup enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Nicholas Schmidt, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

George W. Statler enlisted April 20, 1861; promoted to Sergeant May 1, 1862; discharged December 10, 1863, by reason of physical disability.

Conrad Scheeler enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private; was taken prisoner at Rich Creek, Va., August 20, 1861; killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

Martin Scheeler enlisted June 24, 1861; served as a private, and died August 15, 1863, at University Place, Tenn.

Valentine Schultz, an original member; served as a private, was taken prisoner at Rich Creek, Va., August 20, 1861, killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

Jacob Schunk, an original member; served as a private, and left the company January 28, 1863.

George S. Tapley enlisted June 20, 1861; promoted to Corporal September 1, 1861; was killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

James Tallon enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private; wounded at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863, and at last official notice was in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.

Frederick L. Walton, an original member; promoted to Sergeant September 1, 1861; was discharged February 13, 1863, by reason of physical disability.

Byron Wilcox, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Cornelius Wilcox, an original member; served in regimental band from January 16, 1862. Mustered out with the regiment.

Milton H. Wilson, an original member; promoted to Quarter-master Sergeant July 20, 1861. (See Field and Staff.)

William Wehe, an original member, served as a private, and was discharged March 4, 1863, by reason of wounds received in action.

VETERANS AND RECRUITS.

Silas P. Ake enlisted September 23, 1861, in Company E; served as a private, and was discharged December 4, 1862, by reason of physical disability.

Valentine Amerine enlisted May 7, 1862; on the final muster was reported sick in hospital at Parkersburg, Va.

Isaac Avey enlisted February 6, 1862; served as a private, and was taken prisoner at Chicamauga, September 20, 1862. Died at Danville, Ga.

William C. Clark enlisted February 6, 1862; veteranized, and was left at Chatanooga.

Cornelius Deeter enlisted December 3, 1861, in Company E; served as a private and Corporal.

William Gosnell enlisted Aug 23, 1861, in Company E; served as a private, and left the company February 1, 1863.

William H. Harrison enlisted October 1, 1863; served as a private, and was left at Chattanooga to serve balance of term.

Jacob Houser enlisted September 23, 1861, in Company E; served as a private, and died November 5, 1863.

Nathan Kiltner enlisted August 13, 1861, in Company E; served as a private; veteranized and was left at Chattanooga.

William Kelley enlisted August 13, 1861, in Company E; served as a private.

James R. Kenney enlisted August 1, 1862; served as teamster, and was left at Chattanooga to serve balance of term.

George A. Marietta enlisted November 1, 1861; served as a drummer in regimental band, and was left at Camp Dennison to serve balance of term.

Christian Meyers enlisted August 13, 1861, in Company E; served as a private.

Christian Neisley enlisted November 18, 1861, in Company E; served as a private.

Christian B. Oliver enlisted April 20, 1861; served as a private; re-enlisted, and was transferred.

Angus C. Ogborn enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private; veteranized, and was left at Chattanooga.

James Riley enlisted February 17, 1864; was left at Chattanooga to serve balance of term.

John F. Staley enlisted June 24, 1861; promoted to Sergeant; veteranized, and was left at Chattanooga.

John Sulliger enlisted October 1, 1861, in Company E, served as a private, and was discharged January 1, 1863, by reason of physical disability.

John Smith enlisted September 29, 1863; served as a private, and was left at Chattanooga to serve balance of term.

Frederick Streile enlisted January 14, 1864; served as a private, and was left at Chattanooga to serve balance of term.

William Warner enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private; veteranized, and was left at Chattanooga.

George M. Winebrenner enlisted June 20, 1861; served as a private; veteranized, and was left at Chattanooga.

Peter Walters enlisted January 13, 1864; was left in hospital at Nashville awaiting transfer.

Joseph Wick enlisted September 10, 1861, in Company E; served as a private.

COMPANY "C."

This Company was organized at Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, June 8, 1861, by Ogden Street, and in pursuance of an order from the Adjutant General of Ohio to hold an election for officers, that gentleman was elected Captain, Emmor H. Price First Lieutenant, and Henry M. Wilson Second Lieutenant.

The Company then awaited orders and transportation until the first day of July, 1861, when it started by railroad to Columbus, to join the Twenty-Sixth Ohio Regiment. Arriving at Columbus no such regiment could be found, and Captain Street was ordered to proceed to Camp Dennison, arriving there the same evening. Upon the request of Col. Frizell, the Company very willingly joined the Eleventh, and were mustered into the service on the 7th day of July, 1861.

The other companies of the Regiment were at this time considerably further advanced in drill than were the men of "C," but all being earnest and attentive, and eager to learn, it was but a short time until they understood "tactics" as well as older soldiers. Captain Tyler, of Dayton, O., happening to be at Camp Dennison for a few days after the arrival of the Company, put the men through in an able and efficient manner, materially assisting them in mastering the details of company movements.

The Company at first was a minimum one in numbers, but the men that joined it on the 13th of August gave it more than a maximum. The writer well remembers the day on which this Company was stationed at the barricade in the road near Hawk's Nest. Col. Frizell was fearful that on account of their small numbers they would be compelled to fall back if the expected attack was vigorously made by the rebels, but after observing for some time the vigilant watch kept by the men and their prompt obedience of orders, he was satisfied all they lacked in *quantity* they fully made up in *quality*.

We have prepared the following list from the Regimental books and the muster-out roll of the Company, being assisted by Captain Price and Lieutenant Edwards. The record is probably as correct as it can be made without referring to each man in person:

Ogden Street commissioned Captain July 1, 1861. Promoted to Lieut. Colonel September 17, 1862. Mustered out with the regiment.

Emmor H. Price commissioned First Lieutenant July 1, 1861. Acted as Regimental Quarter-master from July to December, 1861. Promoted to Captain September 17, 1862. Acted as Inspector on General Turchin's Staff, from Aug. 14, 1863, to date of muster-out of the regiment.

Henry M. Wilson commissioned Second Lieutenant July 1, 1861. Resigned November 10, 1861.

John Athens, an original member; mustered out at Camp Dennison, O., June 21, 1864. Re-enlisted February 9, 1865, in the 191st O. V. I. Mustered out at Camp Dennison, O., September 7th 1865.

Henry B. Burns enlisted March 19, 1862; retained to serve balance of term; mustered out at Goldsboro, North Carolina, March 19, 1865.

Louis Boone, an original member; served as a private, and died of disease at Louisville, Ky., April 19, 1864.

David Brosius, an original member; promoted to Corporal; died of disease August 8, 1863, at University Place, Tenn.

William H. Brosius, an original member; served as a private, and left the company at Cannelton, Indiana, February 3, 1863.

William H. Bowman, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

William N. Burcaw, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Charles C. Bennett, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

William C. Brown enlisted August 13, 1861; promoted to Corporal; retained to serve balance of term. Mustered out at Chattanooga, August 13, 1864.

Henry Brown, an original member; served as a private, and died at Gallopis, O., August 9, 1861.

Benjamin Cole, an original member; served as a private and was mustered out with the regiment.

Oliver Crissinger, an original member; appointed Quarter-master Sergeant, January 11, 1863. Was mustered out with the regiment.

William M. Crubaugh, an original member and First Sergeant; promoted to Second Lieutenant December 26, 1861; transferred to Company E, and resigned September —, 1862.

Reason Claskey, an original member and Corporal; retained at Chattanooga under arrest.

Isaac T. Criss, an original member and Sergeant; mustered out with the regiment.

Jacob Crouse, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

David Crowl, an original member; served as a private, and was transferred to Invalid Corps, March 17, 1864.

Sebastian Callahan enlisted August 13, 1861; served as a private, and died of disease February 12, 1864.

Patrick Callahan, an original member; served as a private; was wounded by the accidental discharge of a musket, near Hawk's Nest, Va., and was discharged a few months after, his arm having been amputated.

Alonzo T. Carver enlisted August 13, 1861; served as a private; veteranized, and was mustered out July 26, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio.

Louis Clipp, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged November 24, 1862, for disability incurred from wounds received in second battle of Bull's Run, August 27, 1862.

Levi Davis, an original member; served as a private, and left the company at Cannelton, Indiana, February 3, 1863.

Jesse W. Davis, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Alfred Eldridge, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Benjamin Eldridge enlisted August 13, 1861; served as a private; retained to serve balance of term; was mustered out August 23, 1864, at Camp Dennison.

Anson Ewing, an original member; promoted to Corporal, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Martin L. Edwards enlisted August 13, 1861; promoted to First Sergeant December 26, 1861; Second Lieutenant, May 1, 1862, and assigned to Company D; First Lieutenant, and assigned to Company C, February 16, 1863, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Frederick Eberhart enlisted March 19, 1862; served as a private; wounded at Mission Ridge, November, 25, 1863; retained to serve balance of term; was mustered out March 19, 1865, at Goldsboro, N. C.

John Furguson, an original member; served as a private, and left the company at Cannelton, Indiana, February 2, 1863.

Daniel Flitercraft enlisted August 13, 1861; served as a private, and left the company at Fort Donnellson, Tenn., February 6, 1863.

Frank Fox enlisted August 13, 1861; promoted to Corporal February 1, 1862; retained to serve balance of term; mustered out at Chattanooga, August 13, 1864.

Isaac Flickinger enlisted March 19, 1862; served as a private; retained to serve balance of term; mustered out at Goldsboro, N. C., March 19, 1865.

Nathan W. Gates, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Jared E. Gates, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Henry I. Gatchell, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged at Columbus, O.

Louis Gibbs, an original member and Sergeant; promoted to First Sergeant; mustered out with the regiment.

Aaron Heneillwood, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Dalton Hinchman, an original member; served as a private, and left the company at Cannelton, Indiana, February 3, 1863.

James A. Hay enlisted August 13, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged November 18, 1862, for disability.

Joseph Hay, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment. Re-enlisted September 10, 1864, in the 179th O. V. I. Was mustered out July 15, 1865, at Columbus, O.

George Hay, an original member and Corporal;

Jacob D. Hillis enlisted August 13, 1861; promoted to Sergeant; retained to serve balance of term: was mustered out at Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 13, 1864.

Jeremiah Hillis, an original member and Corporal; promoted to Sergeant; wounded at Antietam September 17, 1862; was mustered out with the regiment.

William Hibbin enlisted September 4, 1862; served as a private, and left the company at Covington, Ky., January 28, 1863.

George W. Johnston, an original member; mustered out with the regiment. Re-enlisted February 9, 1865, in the 191st O. V. I. Mustered out at Camp Dennison, September 7, 1865.

John Johnston, an original member; served as a private, and died at Summerville, Va., November 20, 1863.

Benjamin S. Kirk, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Jacob Kring, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged December 31, 1863; was wounded near Hawk's Nest, West Va.

William Kimmerman, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged November 24, 1862; was wounded September 17, 1862, at Antietam.

John Kimmerman enlisted August 13, 1861; served as a private; retained to serve balance of term; mustered out August 13, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Chauncy C. Kimble enlisted August 28, 1862; served as a private.

Joseph Loubecher enlisted August 13, 1861; served as a private, and left the company at Louisville, Ky., February 1, 1863.

John Logan, an original member; served as a private, and left the company at Fort Donnelson, Tenn., February 6, 1863.

Henry Lambright, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

John W. Miller, an original member; served as a private.

James C. Manarey, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Isaac Mendenhall enlisted August 13, 1861; promoted to Corporal February 1, 1862; retained to serve balance of term; mustered out August 13, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

William Mentzer enlisted August 12, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged December 29, 1863.

George W. McBride, an original member; served as a private, and left the Company at Louisville, Ky., January 31, 1863.

Robert McCartney, an original member; served as a private, and was transferred to the Invalid Corps October 1, 1863; mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky.

James McCreary, an original member; served as a private, and was killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

Stephen B. McDaniel, an original member and Corporal; died October 19, 1861.

Hampton Mentzer, an original member, and Sergeant; discharged February 3, 1863, at Baltimore Md.

Samuel A. McQuinston enlisted August 28, 1862; served as a private retained to serve balance of term.

John Mabee enlisted October 4, 1862; served as a private; retained to serve balance of term; was mustered out at Columbus, July 26, 1865.

Lorin Norten, an original member; served as a private, and died January 3, 1864, of disease.

John R. Osborn enlisted March 19, 1862; served as a private; retained to serve balance of term; was mustered out at Goldsboro N. C., March 19, 1865.

James O'Connor enlisted July 12, 1862; served as a private; retained to serve balance of term.

Ira F. Powers, an original member; served as a private; wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Jehu W. Pennoek, an original member; served as a private and Corporal, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Bennett Powell, an original member and corporal; discharged for physical disability, September 27, 1861.

John C. Pritchard, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged March 18, 1863.

Robert W. Pool enlisted August 13, 1861; served as a private, and was taken prisoner at Cotton Mountain, Nov. 10, 1861; rejoined company June 17, 1863; retained to serve balance of term; mustered out Aug. 12, 1864; re-enlisted Sept. 15, 1864, in the 15th O. V. I; mustered out June 8, 1865; injured June 3, 1865, while en route to place of muster-out, by getting his foot crushed in a locomotive, which resulted in the amputation of his foot.

Samuel G. Pool enlisted August 13, 1861; served as a private; retained to serve balance of term; mustered out Aug. 12, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn; re-enlisted March 10, 1865, in the 5th Veteran Regiment, Hancock's Corps; mustered out April 20, 1866.

Edwin Quinn, an original member; served as a private, and left the company at Portsmouth, O., January 27, 1863.

John C. Ray enlisted August 13, 1861; served as a private; retained to serve balance of term; mustered out at Chattanooga, Aug 13, 1864.

Philip Royer, an original member and Corporal; wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Abraham F. Royer enlisted August 13, 1862; served as a private; wounded at Rocky Face Ridge, February 25, 1864; retained to serve balance of term; mustered out at Washington City, June 18, 1865.

George A. Straugh, an original member; served as a private, and was transferred to Invalid Corps March 19, 1864; was mustered out July 9, 1864, at New York City.

John Sinnings, an original member; served as a private, and died November 8, 1861.

Daniel Sharpnack enlisted August 13, 1861; served as a private; retained to serve balance of term; mustered out August 12, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Levi W. Strabley enlisted August 13, 1861; served as a private; retained to serve balance of term; mustered out at Chattanooga, Tennessee, August 13, 1864.

Simon Sheline, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged ——— —, 1862.

Leonard B. Shaw enlisted August 13, 1861; served as a private; retained to serve balance of term; mustered out at Camp Dennison, Aug. 13, 1864.

Andrew Scott, an original member; served as a private; retained under arrest at Chattanooga.

Samuel Siples enlisted August 13, 1861; served as a private; retained to serve balance of term; mustered out August 13, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Paschal Seeds enlisted August 13, 1861; promoted to Corporal February 1, 1862; promoted to Sergeant ——— —; retained to serve balance of term; mustered out at Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 13, 1864.

Joseph R. Test, an original member; served as a private, and died of wounds received in action November 25, 1863, at Mission Ridge.

William H. Tritt, an original member and Corporal; mustered out with the regiment.

William A. Tucker enlisted August 13, 1861; served as a private; retained to serve balance of term; mustered out August 13, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

John C. Travis enlisted August 13, 1861; served as a private, and died September 11, 1862, of disease, at Georgetown, D. C.

Alvin C. Unkefer, an original member and Corporal; promoted to Sergeant February 1, 1862, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Albert J. Vaughn, an original member; served as private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Samuel Wean, an original member, served as a private; wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; mustered out with the regiment.

William H. White, an original member; served as a private, and left the company at Cannelton, Indiana, February 3, 1863.

David P. White enlisted August 13, 1861; served as a private, and left the company at Cannelton, Indiana, February 3, 1863.

George W. Waters, an original member; served as a private; retained at Chattanooga under arrest.

William C. Webster enlisted August 13, 1861; served as a private; retained to serve balance of term; mustered out August 13, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Felix Wortlip enlisted August 13, 1861; served as a private, and was discharged by reason of physical disability.

Benjamin Wilkins, enlisted August 13, 1861; served as a private; retained to serve balance of term, and was mustered out at Chattanooga, Tennessee, August 13, 1864.

James Wallace enlisted October 4, 1862; served as a private; retained to serve balance of term; mustered out at Columbus, O., July 26, 1865.

COMPANY "G."

A. H. Chapman and P. R. Way were the first persons to propose raising a company in Wilmington, O. About the first of July, 1861, they drew up a paper to receive names, and canvassed the town and surrounding country, obtaining quite a number of volunteers. Learning that Asa Higgins, of New Vienna, was also recruiting, they went to see him and proposed that if he would join his recruits to theirs he should have the position of First Lieutenant; R. B. Harlan, of Wilmington, was to be Captain, and A. H. Chapman, of same place, Second Lieutenant, and P. A. Arthur, of Vienna, First Sergeant. It was supposed that this division of the offices would unite and satisfy all parties.

The company was accordingly organized with the above officers, proceeded to Camp Dennison, and were mustered into the service on the 15th of July, 1861. Arms and equipments were issued on the 17th, and the next day the company embarked on steamer at Cincinnati for the purpose of joining the Eleventh Regiment, then at Pocotaligo, Va. Capt. Harlan having resigned, bade the men farewell at Cincinnati, and returned to his home.

The steamer, with the company on board, arrived at "Poca" on the 22d, and on the 23d of July the men marched on shore, joined the regiment, and were called Company G. Previous to leaving the boat an election was held to fill the vacant Captaincy, which resulted in the choice of Lieut. Higgins for that position, and of Charles B. Lindsey for First Lieutenant—Lieut. Chapman preferring to retain the position of Second Lieutenant.

The Regimental and Company Books show the following record of the members:

R. B. Harlan, Captain. Appointed July 9, 1861; resigned July 18th, 1861.

Asa Higgins, First Lieutenant. Promoted to Captain, July 23, 1861; to Major October 1, 1862. Mustered out with the regiment. (See Field and Staff.)

Charles B. Lindsey, appointed First Lieutenant July 23, 1861. Resigned and relieved from duty April 19, 1862.

Andrew H. Chapman, appointed Second Lieutenant July 9, 1861. Promoted to First Lieutenant April 10, 1862; to Captain October 1, 1862. Resigned February 21, 1864, and died at his home in Wilmington, O., October 21, 1864.

Pleasant A. Arthur, an original member and First Sergeant, promoted to Second Lieutenant April 10, 1862; First Lieutenant September 17, 1862. Mustered out with the regiment.

Charles T. Atkinson, an original member and sergeant; was wounded at South Mountain, (lost a leg,) discharged from the service January 16, 1863, by order of Surgeon J. B. Davis at Frederick City, Maryland. Promoted from corporal to sergeant April 10, 1862.

Robert Alexander, an original member and corporal. Mustered out with the regiment.

Joshua R. Arnold, an original member; served as a private; mustered out with the regiment.

Thomas G. Allison, an original member; served as a private; wounded at South Mountain; discharged the service by surgeon's certificate of disability at Baltimore, Md., April 6, 1863.

Andrew J. Branstrater, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged at Point Pleasant, Va., March 31, 1862, for disability produced by epilepsy.

Parnell B. Brown, an original member; served as a private, and left the company at Louisville, Ky., January 34, 1863.

Stephen T. Bundy, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Henry B. Crumley, an original member and sergeant; discharged at Point Pleasant, Va., March 31, 1862, by reason of disability.

Benjamin F. Clark, an original member; promoted to Corporal November 17, 1862. Mustered out with the regiment.

Thomas Conway, an original member and corporal; left the company April 19, 1863, and never returned to the company; appointed Corporal March 10, 1862.

James G. Crossen, an original member, served as a private; re-enlisted as a veteran.

John Collier, an original member; served as a private; was taken prisoner at Chickamauga and died in prison.

James H. Channel, an original member; served as a private, and died at Cincinnati, O., November 7, 1861. His remains were taken to Sabina, Clinton County, O., for interment.

Ephraim S. Cline, an original member, served as a private; detailed as teamster December 20, 1861. Discharged from service at General Hospital, Parkersburg Va., February 12, 1863.

John Conner, an original member; served as private; and was discharged at Point Pleasant, Va., March 31, 1862, by reason of chronic rheumatism.

Harvey F. Conklin, an original member; served as a private; detailed as Acting Orderly Sergeant May 10, 1862. Mustered out with the regiment.

John Riley Dixon, an original member and corporal; promoted to Sergeant February 16, 1863. Died April 12, 1863, at Carthage, Tenn. His body was sent home to New Vienna, Clinton County for burial.

John H. Driskill enlisted May 1, 1862, at Winfield, Va.; served as a private; taken prisoner March 8, was paroled and sent to Camp Chase; was taken out of the United States service by writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

Simon Driskill, an original member; served as a private, and re-enlisted as a veteran.

Samuel S. Dunham enlisted January 19, 1861; served as a private; acted for a time as Steward in the Post Hospital, Gauley Bridge. Was discharged at Washington, D. C., February 21, 1863, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

William B. Devore, an original member; served as a private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

James W. Eaton, an original member; served as a private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Edward Foos, an original member; served as a private, and mustered out with the regiment.

William R. Gillespie, an original member; served as a private, detailed as Forage-master September, 1862. Mustered out with the regiment.

John J. Harris, an original member; promoted to Corporal February 19, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

Austin Hildebrant, an original member and Corporal; promoted from Corporal to Third Sergeant April 10, 1863, and was discharged January 19, 1864, at General Hospital No. 13, Nashville, Tenn., returned to his home in Clinton County, and died December 24, 1863.

Morris Harlan, an original member and Sergeant; promoted to First Sergeant April 10, 1862, and was discharged November 17, 1862, at Ft. McHenry on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Dallas L. R. Hurtt, an original member; served as a musician. Mustered out with the regiment.

James A. Harrison, an original member; served as a private, and mustered out with the regiment.

John D. Hicks, an original member; served as a private, taken prisoner at Chickamauga, and never returned to the regiment.

Thomas F. Hallam, an original member; served as a private, and mustered out with the regiment.

Levi H. Huff, an original member; served as a private, and mustered out with the regiment.

John R. Henry, an original member; served as a private, and was killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

Daniel Jacks, an original member; served as a private, and mustered out with the regiment.

William Jacks, an original member; served as a private, and left the company November 24, 1862, while the regiment was on a scout from Summerville, Va.

John Jones, an original member; served as a private, detailed as blacksmith September 10, 1861. Mustered out with the regiment.

Thomas E. Johnson, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged October 29, 1861, for disability—discharge not considered valid—was ordered back to the regiment, transferred to the Invalid Corps, and served out his full term.

John A. Johnson, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged March 18, 1863.

Joseph B. Juvenile, an original member; served as a private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Henry G. Keenan, an original member, served as a private, and was accidentally killed by falling off the cars near Grafton, Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, August 26, 1862, while the regiment was moving to Washington.

James W. Kellis, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Wilson M. Kellis, an original member; served as a private and left the company October 27, 1863.

Morgan E. Lupton, an original member; promoted Corporal March 10, 1862, and discharged February 8, 1863, for disability caused by wounds received at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

Michael Long, an original member and sergeant; re-enlisted as a veteran.

George Leverton, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged October 6, 1862, at Washington City.

John Logan enlisted July 15, 1861; served as a private, and deserted the company April 7, 1862, at Point Pleasant, Va..

David Lyon, an original member and corporal; discharged ——— 22, 1864, by reason of wounds received at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863.

David Love, an original member; served as a private, and on the march east was left sick at Point Pleasant. He never rejoined the regiment.

Henry Long, an original member; served as a private, was wounded at South Mountain and also at Chickamauga; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Richard S. Moore, an original member; promoted to Corporal November 5, 1862, and was mustered out with the regiment.

James K. Morris, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Manassa Martin, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Charles Martin, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

William H. Martin enlisted July 15, 1861; served as a private and deserted the company March 23, 1862, at Point Pleasant, Va.

James M. McDaniel, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged November 29, 1863, at General Hospital, Gallipolis, O., by reason of confirmed phthisis. (Deranged.)

Andrew J. Mellinger, an original member; served as a private, and left the company January 18, 1863.

William M. Moon, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Samuel Max, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged August 6, 1862, at Columbus Ohio.

Robert Morris enlisted in Second Kentucky Regiment May 20, 1861; was transferred to this company November 30, 1861; served as a musician. Held under charges—case had not been disposed of when the regiment was mustered out.

James A. Nunn, an original member; served as a private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Philip R. Osborn, an original member; served as a private, and was discharged May 25, 1863, for disability, by order of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans.

Samson N. Orr, an original member, served as a private, and was discharged February 16, 1864, for disability, returned to his home in Clinton County and soon after died.

Charles P. Penn, an original member; served as a private, wounded in an attack on the enemy's works in front of Chattanooga. Mustered out with the regiment.

Andrew J. Pennington, an original member; served as a private, left the company and enlisted at Cincinnati in the Marine Brigade.

Samuel Phillips, an original member; served as a private, wounded at Antietam. Mustered out with the regiment.

John B. Roberds, an original member and corporal; died of small pox at Nashville, Tenn., January 30, 1864.

Elias Roberds, an original member; promoted to Sergeant September 1, 1861; was severely wounded and taken prisoner by the rebels March 8, 1863. Was discharged the service September 15, 1862. (See "Incident Department.")

Ellsworth G. Rizer, an original member and corporal; promoted to First Sergeant November 17, 1862, discharged the service August 15, 1863.

Charles Rathyens, an original member; promoted to corporal February 19, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

Anthony Rapp, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

John L. Richards, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Samuel Richards, an original member; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

George H. Roberts, an original member; served as a private, and left the company October 27, 1862, at Weston, Va.

Andrew D. Rhonemus, an original member; served as a private; promoted from the ranks to First Sergeant December 9, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

Michael Rhone enlisted July 15, 1861; served as a private, and left the company at Louisville, Ky., January 31, 1863.

Charles Richards enlisted July 15, 1861; served as a private; was transferred to Simmonds' Battery by order of War Department.

Americus H. Rizer enlisted April 1, 1862; served as a private, and was discharged December 4, 1862, by Examining Medical Board at Summer-ville, Va.

James Milton Spear enlisted March 1, 1862, and served as a private. Was severely wounded and taken prisoner by the rebels, March 8, 1863. Was discharged the service December 14, 1863. (See "Incident Department.")

Samuel A. Savage, an original member; served as a private, deserted at Pack's Ferry, was captured in citizen's dress, and was under arrest when the regiment left Raleigh Va., for sleeping on his post, deserted again at Parkersburg, Va., August 22, 1862, returned to company under arrest August 5, 1863, was court-martialed for the offense, but sentence was never executed; was still under arrest when regiment was mustered out.

Daniel Shea enlisted July 15, 1861; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Joseph Smith, an original member, served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Amos T. Sewell, an original member; served as a private, and left the company at Cannelton, Ohio, February 2, 1863. Was heard from in Canada.

John W. Shaw, an original member; served as a private, re-enlisted as a veteran, went home on furlough and never returned.

John G. Smithson, an original member; served as a private, and died at Gauley Bridge, Va., August 9, 1861, of typhoid pneumonia, was buried on the banks of the Kanawaba and afterward removed to New Vienna, Clinton County, Ohio,—the first death in Company "G."

Silas Spencer, an original member, served as a private, and was discharged at Camp Gauley, Va., October 29, 1861.

Henry H. Stevens, an original member; served as a private, and left the company at Louisville, Ky., January 31, 1863.

Francis M. Tillinghast, an original member; served as a private; was wounded at South Mountain September 14, 1862, and soon after discharged on account of wounds. (Date not known.)

Francis M. Underwood, an original member; served as a private, promoted from the ranks to Third Sergeant April 13, 1864, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Alfred J. Villars, an original member, served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Isaiah Wilkinson, an original member; promoted to Corporal April 10, 1862; promoted to Second Sergeant December 9, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

William H. Wright, an original member; enlisted as teamster, and served as such. Mustered out with the regiment.

Phocian R. Way, an original member and Sergeant; acted as Sergeant-major from December, 1861, to May 23, 1862; relieved and appointed Ordnance Sergeant; acted as Division Forage-master for General Crook, also as Quarter-master's Clerk. Was mustered out with the regiment. Subsequently appointed Second Lieutenant, promoted to Captain in the Sixtieth Ohio Regiment; was at the taking of Petersburg and in other engagements, and again mustered out of the service on the 27th of July, 1865, at Washington City.

John G. Zeltner, an original member; served as a private, and left the company at Canneltion, Ind., February 3, 1863.

TRANSFERS AND RECRUITS.

George W. Bingham enlisted October 7, 1862; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Solomon Hall enlisted October 8, 1862; served as a private, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Andrew Kerr enlisted September 17, 1861, in Company E; served as a private, transferred to Company G October 22, 1862. Discharged for disability, date not known.

Henry C. McKnight enlisted August 13, 1861, in Company E; served as a private; transferred to Company G October 22, 1862; taken prisoner at Chickamauga and died in prison.

Martin Nonan enlisted September 16, 1861, in Company E; served as a private; transferred to Company G October 22, 1862. Held for his full term.

Sylvester Penny enlisted September 16, 1861, in Company E; served as a private; transferred to Company G October 22, 1862. Died in hospital at Camp Dennison December 15, 1863, of typhoid fever.

John Pritchard enlisted September 16, 1861, in Company E; served as a private; transferred to Company G October 22, 1862. Mustered out with the regiment.

Charles R. Pratt enlisted October 7, 1862; served as a private. Held for his full term.

Owen A. Reich enlisted November 10, 1861, in Company E; served as a private; transferred to Company G October 22, 1862; re-enlisted as a veteran.

John Reese enlisted September 22, 1861, in Company E; served as a private; transferred to Company G October 22, 1862. Re-enlisted as a veteran.

Obed E. Waln enlisted October 7, 1862; served as a private.

COMPANY "I."

The scenes of a little more than a year before were re-enacted in many portions of the North during the summer of 1862. The call of President Lincoln for a large number of men was responded to with great enthusiasm, and to a person unacquainted with our national affairs, it would have seemed that a new and popular war had just begun. The rebels were making desperate efforts to recover their losses of territory in the west and south; their army was making rapid progress toward the Ohio, and ours was retreating. This was enough for the thousands of patriotic men in the North who had not yet gone into the army—they enlisted by scores and hundreds, and in a short time the rebels were compelled to turn their backs on the "flowing granaries" and rich "store houses" of the free states, and again seek for the vaunted "last ditch."

Among the number that enlisted during this period were the men of Company "I" and the "new" Company E of our Regiment. Joseph P. Staley, F. W. Anderton, and Thomas L. Steward received recommendations from the Military Committee of the Third Congressional District, and were appointed, respectively, Captain and Lieutenants by Governor Tod. The latter gentleman was mustered into the service at once, in accordance with the orders in force at that time, and as soon as a sufficient number of men were "sworn in" by him the other officers were mustered. The Company was recruited principally at Dayton in the month of August, 1862, and being assigned to the Eleventh Regiment, arrived and reported for duty at Clarksburg, Va., in October.

The assurance was distinctly given the men that they would be required to serve during only the unexpired term of the Regiment. This promise was given by authority from Governor Tod, but to the shame of our War Department, we are sorry to say the men were not discharged at the time specified. Their officers were mustered out, and although every exertion was made to have the promise that had been given to the men faithfully observed, all was of no avail, and they were obliged to remain in the army until the war closed.

The following list shows the organization of Company I, with as full a record as we have been able to obtain from the books and other sources.

It must be borne in mind that the *old* companies were mustered out on the 21st of June, 1864, and the *new* companies, veterans and recruits, on the 21st of June, 1865.

Joseph P. Staley commissioned Captain August 9, 1862; resigned and relieved from duty June 16, 1863.

Frank W. Anderton commissioned First Lieutenant August 9, 1862; was on duty in Ohio until December 1, 1862, when he joined the company; resigned and relieved from duty March 22, 1863.

Thomas L. Steward commissioned Second Lieutenant August 9, 1862; promoted to First Lieutenant August 8, 1863. Commanded the company from June, 1863, to January, 1864; transferred to and commanded Company K; was mustered out with the regiment.

Nathaniel C. Adams enlisted August 18, 1862; served as a private, and was mustered out with the company.

John T. Barlow enlisted August 21, 1862; promoted to Corporal; detailed on detached duty in medical department; wounded at Mission Ridge, and was mustered out with the company.

Horace A. Bennett enlisted August 16, 1862; promoted to Corporal and Sergeant and was mustered out with the company.

James H. Bennett enlisted August 16, 1862; served as a private, and was mustered out with the company.

Jacob Beck enlisted August 21st, 1862; served as a private and died of disease at Summerville, Va., December 27, 1862.

William B. Crowell enlisted August 14, 1862; promoted to Corporal July 15, 1863; was killed in action at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

William Caswell enlisted August 12, 1862; served as a private, and was discharged April 30, 1863.

Samuel F. Cristwell enlisted August 12, 1862; served as a private, and was discharged April 22, 1863.

William J. Creamer enlisted August 13, 1862; promoted to Corporal, and was mustered out with the company.

Edward H. Clark enlisted August 14, 1862; served as a private and left the company at Cannelton, Indiana, February 3, 1863; returned, served out balance of term, and was mustered out with the company.

Charles Castello enlisted August 16, 1862; served as a private, and left the company at Cincinnati, O., January 28, 1863.

Samuel S. Cox enlisted August 19, 1862; served as a private; wounded at Resacca; was mustered out with the company.

William J. Cox enlisted August 16, 1862; served as a private; wounded at Resacca, and sent on detached duty; was mustered out with the company.

Mahlon H. Denny enlisted August 16, 1862; served as a private, and was discharged December 12, 1863.

William M. Delong enlisted August 13, 1862; served as a private, and was mustered out with the company.

David D. Donson enlisted August 26, 1862; left the company at Camp Dennison, September 12, 1862.

Andrew J. Else enlisted August 16, 1862; promoted to Corporal; was reduced and detailed on detached service at Chicago, and was discharged at expiration of term.

Daniel W. Emde enlisted August 17, 1862; promoted to Corporal, and was mustered out with the company.

Benjamin W. Edgin enlisted August 29, 1862, served as a private, and was mustered out with the company.

Charles Frederick enlisted August 11, 1862; served as a private, and left the company at Louisville, Ky., January 31, 1862.

Thomas H. Fall enlisted August 22, 1862; served as a private, and died May 17, 1863.

John W. Green enlisted August 21, 1861; promoted to First Sergeant; detailed on detached duty at Medical Inspector's Office; and was mustered out with the company.

Adam George enlisted August 12, 1862; served as a private, and was mustered out with the company.

Frank Gallaway enlisted August 14, 1862; left the company at Camp Dennison September 8, 1862.

Eugene Gartner enlisted August 29, 1862; served as a private, and was mustered out with the company.

George Hopping enlisted August 14, 1862; served as a private and left the company at Portland, Ky.

Edward Hirsch enlisted August 15, 1862; served as a private, and was discharged May 11, 1863.

James Houser enlisted August 15, 1862; served as a private, and was mustered out with the company.

Samuel C. Hornaday enlisted August 16, 1862; served as a private, and was mustered out with the company.

Nelson Hilling, enlisted June 27, 1862; in (old) Company E; served as a private, and was mustered out with the company. (This man does not appear in the list of Company E in the Descriptive Book, and we did not discover the omission until too late to insert it among the members of that company.)

Christian Hondobler enlisted August 18, 1862; served as a private, and left the company at Portland, Ky.

Jacob Hondobler enlisted August 18, 1862; served as a private, and left the company at Portland Ky.

Cornelius Hippenhamer enlisted August 21, 1862; served as private, and was mustered out with the company.

Charles Hoppe enlisted August 30, 1862; served as a private, and was transferred to Invalid Corps.

Andrew Joyce enlisted August 12, 1862; served as a private, and was mustered out with the company.

Thomas C. B. Jones enlisted August 16, 1862; served as a private, and was mustered out with the company.

William Kirby enlisted August 12, 1862; promoted to Corporal; was discharged May 5, 1863.

William Kurtz enlisted August 25, 1862; promoted to Sergeant, reduced to the ranks and was mustered out with the company.

Charles H. Kirby enlisted August 12, 1862; served as a private, and was mustered out with the company. (This man was one of six brothers who served in the army, three of whom were killed.)

Peter Kewen (erroneously spelled *McCuen*, on page 98), enlisted August 12, 1862, served as a private, and was killed September 17, 1863, while on picket at Catlett's Gap, Ga.

Joseph T. Kemper enlisted August 14, 1862; served as a private, and died June 5, 1863, at Carthage, Tenn.

Jacob Laken enlisted August 14, 1862; left the company at Camp Dennison.

Simon Lindsley enlisted August 19, 1862; served as a private, and was discharged October 4, 1863.

John Layons enlisted August 23, 1862; served as a private, and left the company at Portland, Ky.

Thomas Lilly enlisted October 17, 1862; served as a private, and was mustered out with the company.

David W. Maurice enlisted August 16, 1862; promoted to Corporal and to Sergeant; to First Lieutenant; and had command of the company when mustered out.

Isaac W. Maurice enlisted August 11, 1862; served as a private, and was mustered out with the company.

William Matthews enlisted August 17, 1862; promoted to Sergeant and reduced to the ranks; taken prisoner at Chickamauga, and was mustered out with the company.

James A. Matthews enlisted August 13, 1862; served as a private and was mustered out with the company.

George B. Metzler enlisted August 15, 1862; served as a private, and was discharged.

Alvin Munger enlisted August 20, 1862; served as a private, and was mustered out with the company.

Basil Morrow enlisted August 22, 1862; served as a private, and was discharged October 3, 1863.

Robert H. Moxham enlisted August 25, 1862; served as a private, and left the Company at Portland, Ky.

Henry Monfort enlisted August 30, 1862; served as a private, and was mustered out with the company.

Joseph H. McCain enlisted August 20, 1862; served as a private, and was discharged April 3, 1863.

Peter McDonough—(all the record on file is that he left the company at Cincinnati).

Jacob Poffenberger enlisted August 16, 1862; promoted to Corporal and Sergeant, and was discharged with the company.

Thomas J. Ripley enlisted August 13, 1862; served as a private; wounded at Buzzard Roost; and was mustered out with the company.

George Redwick enlisted August 18, 1862; served as a private; was shot in hand at Resacca, and sent to hospital at Louisville, Ky.

Charles Redburg enlisted October 8, 1862; served as private, and was mustered out with the company.

D. C. Stubbs enlisted September 2, 1862; promoted to Sergeant, and then to Sergeant-Major, January 1, 1864; promoted to Captain; appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Salmon P. C. Stubbs enlisted August 2, 1862; promoted to Corporal, and was mustered out with the company.

Sylvanus F. Stubbs enlisted September 2, 1862; served as a private, and was discharged January 24, 1864.

Christopher J. Sweetman enlisted Septembet 2, 1862; served as a private, and left the company at Louisville, Ky.

Thomas Shain enlisted August 12, 1862; promoted to Sergeant; died at Carthage, Tenn., June 25, 1863. (An eloquent tribute to the memory of Sergeant Shain will be found elsewhere).

David Schooley enlisted August 16, 1862; promoted to Corporal; was wounded at Mission Ridge, and mustered out with the company.

Carlos Sherman enlisted August 14, 1862; promoted to Corporal; was wounded at Mission Ridge, and was mustered out with the company.

D. Minor Steward enlisted October 3, 1862; promoted to Corporal, and then to Sergeant July 15, 1863; severely wounded at Buzzard Roost, in consequence of which he was discharged.

William M. Simpson enlisted September 26, 1862; served as a private; detailed on detached duty, and was discharged.

John Schooley enlisted August 12, 1862; served as a private, and was discharged December 15, 1863.

Frederick Sandmeier enlisted August 13, 1862; served as a private; was wounded at Mission Ridge, in the breast, and was mustered out with the company.

Jacob Smith enlisted August 14, 1862; served as a private, and left the company at Summerville, Va.

John A. Shoup enlisted August 16, 1862; served as a private, and was mustered out with the company.

Daniel W. Sheets enlisted August 23, 1862; served as a private; was taken prisoner at Atlanta, Ga., and honorably discharged June 30, 1865.

John Sullivan enlisted August 20, 1862; slightly wounded at Buzzard Roost, and was mustered out with the company.

Willim H. Small enlisted August 24, 1862; served as a private, and was mustered out with the company.

Thomas Stofer enlisted August 21, 1862; served as a private.

Thomas Shey enlisted August 29, 1862; served as a private, and was discharged December 31, 1862.

Hamilton Swayney enlisted September 20, 1862; left the company at Camp Dennison.

Perry Truden enlisted July 17, 1862, in 93d Ohio Regiment, and was transferred to Eleventh Regiment; served as a private, and was transferred to the Invalid Corps.

Abraham Toot enlisted August 26, 1862; served as a private; wounded at Mission Ridge, in arm, and discharged at New Albany some time after.

James Veitch enlisted August 18, 1862; served as a private, and was mustered out with the company.

Jonathan Walker enlisted August 16, 1862; promoted to Corporal and then to Sergeant; wounded at Resacca, and was mustered out with the company.

Alonzo Williamson enlisted August 11, 1862; served as a private, and left the company at Portland, Ky.

Lucien Wishing enlisted August 12, 1862; served as a private, and was mustered out with the company.

Joseph P. Weller enlisted August 21, 1862; served as a private, and died February 25, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.

Calvin Wolf enlisted August 28, 1862; served as a private, and was mustered out with the company.

Foreman S. Wells enlisted August 25, 1862; served as a private, and left the company at Portland, Ky.

COMPANY "E."

[NEW].

In addition to the remarks prefacing Company I, we can add but little concerning the organization of this Company. It was, however, recruited in Cincinnati, by Lewis G. Brown, George E. Peck, and Cyrenius Longley, who were commissioned as the Officers. The same promises were made to the men as were given to those of Company I, and their treatment was the same.

After months of effort we can obtain only the following information respecting the men. Captain Brown is now in Texas, Lieutenant Peck is dead, and Lieutenant Longley having been transferred to another company, rendered it almost impossible for those officers to add much to the record on file in the Regimental Books. The company went through with Sherman's army from "Atlanta to the Sea," and thence to Washington, where the men were mustered out on the 21st of June, 1865.

Lewis G. Brown appointed Captain August 2, 1862. Was mustered out with the regiment, the company being retained. He was soon after appointed Colonel of a regiment of colored troops; proceeded with his command to Texas, and is now, (July, 1866,) Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers.

George E. Peck appointed First Lieutenant August 20, 1862. Was on duty in Ohio from appointment until January 22, 1863, when he joined the company at Summerville, Va. He was killed while gallantly leading his company in the battle of Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

Cyrenius Longley, appointed Second Lieutenant August 9, 1862; transferred to Company A. June 17, 1863; promoted to First Lieutenant October 3, 1863. Wounded in the head at Mission Ridge, and also in the arm at the battle of Resacca. ✓ Was mustered out with the regiment, June 21, 1864.

Charles Abbott enlisted September 5, 1862; served as a private.

Charles H. Baker enlisted January 20, 1862, in (old) Company E; was promoted to Corporal April 1, 1862.

John Bain enlisted August 21, 1862; served as a private.

William Briton enlisted August 30, 1862; served as a private.

Phillip Behemen enlisted August 25, 1862; served as a private.

Willis C. Bales enlisted September 5, 1862; served as a private.

Benjamin Boyd enlisted August 27, 1862; served as a private, and left the company at Parkersburg, Va.

William L. Bowen enlisted August 29, 1862; served as a private.

Charles Bucher enlisted September 6, 1862, served as a private.

Stephen Burk enlisted September 29, 1862; descriptive list given at Summerville, December 12, 1862.

Eli W. Bennett enlisted September 19, 1862; served as a private.

William H. Boyle enlisted August 30, 1862; served as a private.

Joseph Brown enlisted August 29, 1862; served as a private.

Thomas Clegg enlisted September 22, 1862; promoted to Corporal.

William Carpenter enlisted August 15, 1862; left the company at Camp Dennison.

John Connor enlisted August 9, 1862; served as a private.

John F. Colther enlisted September 16, 1862; served as a private, and died June 3, 1863, at Carthage, Tennessee.

Obed F. Dennis enlisted September 1, 1862; served as a private, and left the company at Louisville, Ky., January 31, 1863.

John Dennis enlisted August 22, 1862; served as a private.

Hugh Davis enlisted August 30, 1862; served as a private.

Henry C. Day enlisted September 4, 1862; served as a private, and died May 6, 1863.

Peter Doremaux enlisted September 5, 1862; served as a private.

Thomas Dwyer enlisted September 8, 1862; served as a private, and left the company June 1, 1863.

Jacob G. Evans enlisted August 14, 1862; served as a private.

Joseph N. Frinzell enlisted ————, 1862; promoted to Corporal.

Frederick Fern enlisted August 22, 1862; served as a private, and was discharged March 19, 1863.

John Ferris enlisted September 4, 1862; served as a private, and was discharged February 3, 1863.

John Fugate enlisted August 11, 1862; served as a private.

John Godfrey enlisted August 27, 1862; served as a private.

Charles Gersch enlisted August 16, 1862; served as a private, and died September 18, 1863, at Trenton, Ga.

George Hamer enlisted August 11, 1862; served as a private, and was discharged May 14, 1863.

John Hastings enlisted August 22, 1862; served as a private, and left the company January 28, 1863.

Charles Hancelman enlisted August 8, 1862; served as a private.

Robert Hall enlisted August 6, 1862; served as a private, and left the company at Summerville, Va.

James J. Humphries enlisted August 8, 1862; served as a private.

John C. Holliday enlisted September 8, 1862; served as a private.

Wilson N. Hathaway enlisted September 10, 1861, in (old) Company E; served as a Corporal in both companies.

Daniel Hampton enlisted September 5, 1862; served as a private, and was transferred to the Invalid Corps April, 1864.

David Johnson enlisted August 13, 1862; served as a private.

Allison Johnson enlisted August 13, 1862; served as a private.

William H. Kelsey enlisted August 8, 1862; served as a private, and was discharged December 15, 1863.

Jacob F. Labe enlisted August 27, 1862; served as a private.

John Loudon enlisted August 7, 1862; served as a private, and left the company ———.

Isaac McKinsey enlisted September 16, 1861, in (old) Company E; promoted to Sergeant in that company, and to First Sergeant of the present Company E.

George L. Murphy enlisted January 14, 1862; promoted to Corporal, and died November 26, 1863, by reason of wounds received in action.

William Malony enlisted August 13, 1862; served as a private and Corporal.

Phillip McKinney enlisted September 16, 1862; served as a private, and left the company at Nashville, February, 1863.

Alfred H. Monroe enlisted ———, 1862; served as a private, and was discharged February 7, 1863.

John S. Morris enlisted September 4, 1862; served as a private.

Isaac McGuire enlisted August 20, 1862; served as a private, and left the company at Summerville, Virginia.

James Merrill enlisted September 4, 1862; served as a private.

George Mason enlisted September 11, 1862; served as a private.

George D. Mayle enlisted August 30, 1862; served as a private.

Isaac Menah enlisted August 29, 1862; served as a private.

James Mallone enlisted August 28, 1862; served as a private.

Charles Mortneir enlisted August 11, 1862; left the company at Camp Dennison.

James Norris enlisted August 30, 1862; left the company at Cincinnati.

Henry Nelson enlisted August 27, 1862; left the company at Parkersburg, Virginia.

Francis M. Ogden enlisted September 22, 1862; promoted to Corporal.

Patriek J. Owens enlisted August 29, 1862; left the company at Camp Dennison.

John H. Peck enlisted August 22, 1862; served as Sergeant, and died at Chattanooga, Tenn., October 25, 1863.

George Parmer enlisted August 9, 1862; served as a Sergeant; and was discharged at Cincinnati, O., February 7, 1863.

Lafayette Penney enlisted September 16, 1862; served as a private.

Lewis Penney enlisted September 16, 1862; served as a private.

Richard Penney enlisted August 13, 1862; served as a private.

Elias Penney enlisted September 16, 1862; served as a private.

William T. Pierson enlisted August 30, 1862; served as a private.

Robert D. Robb enlisted September 4, 1862; served as a private, and was discharged February 22, 1862.

George Reynolds enlisted September 13, 1862, served as a private, and left the company at Summerville, Va.

John F. Sillman enlisted August 25, 1862; promoted to Corporal.

John B. Sotherland enlisted August 13, 1861, in (old) Company E; served as a private and a Corporal.

Simeon Shideler enlisted September 16, 1861, in (old) Company E; was Corporal in that company and promoted to Sergeant in the present company; died December 6, 1863, of wounds received in action.

Jacob Schmock enlisted August 22, 1862; promoted to Corporal.

David R. Shoemaker enlisted November 4, 1861, in (old) Company E; served in both companies as Corporal, and was discharged Jan'y 15, 1864.

Floyd L. Smith enlisted August 11, 1862; served as a private, and was discharged January 20, 1864.

John Schmitt enlisted September 11, 1862; left the Company at Camp Dennison.

Noah Sams enlisted September 15, 1862; served as a private, and died February 2, 1864.

Charles Sill enlisted September 13, 1862; left the company at Camp Dennison.

Robert C. Sillman enlisted August 30, 1862; served as a private.

Walter S. Stevens enlisted September 22, 1862; served as a private, and was discharged December 1, 186—.

James S. Stillman enlisted September 4, 1862; left the company at Camp Dennison.

S. Seitzman enlisted September 24, 1862; served as a private.

George Schoerber enlisted August 30, 1862; served as a private.

Alexander Smith enlisted September 6, 1862; left the company at Camp Dennison.

Edmund Token enlisted August 26, 1862; served as a private.

William A. Tarr enlisted September 16, 1862; served as a private, and left the company at Summerville, Va.

Joseph Tait (no record on file) left the company at Louisville, Ky.

Isaac Tucker (no record on file) left the company at Carthage, Tenn.

Joshua Urton enlisted August 28, 1862, served as a private.

William A. Utley enlisted August 30, 1862; left the company at Camp Dennison.

August Voltz enlisted August 30, 1862; served as a private.

Marion B. Wolf enlisted August 7, 1862; promoted to Sergeant, and died December 6, 1863, of wounds received in action.

John W. White enlisted August 12, 1863; served as a private, and left the company at Nashville, Tenn.

William Watson enlisted September 17, 1862; served as a private.

John A. Webster enlisted September 22, 1862; served as a private.

William H. Wyndham enlisted September 1, 1862; was promoted to Corporal.

Charles H. Whitaker enlisted August 11, 1862; served as a private.

James Williams—(no record on file).

Virgil A. Williams enlisted August 23, 1862; served as a private.

Albert W. Welch enlisted August 5, 1862; served as a private.

NOTE.—For a proper understanding of several matters in the preceding lists of names, it will be necessary to read the "Introductory Remarks" in the beginning of the book, and the "Explanatory" remarks preceding the individual records. We hope no one interested will fail to do this, both in justice to ourselves and all concerned.

LIST OF DEATHS

Of members of the Eleventh Ohio Regiment, including those who were killed in battle or died from wounds received there, or from casualties in the line of their duty, or from disease contracted while assisting to suppress the rebellion.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Augustus H. Coleman, John E. Alexander.
Thomas M. Mitchell.

COMPANY A.

Charles R. Allen,	John Hammond,
John Black,*	William H. Hodge,
Henry Baudendistle,	Charles Martin,
William F. Carnes,	Adolphus D. Schwartz,
David K. Curtis,	George Williams,
Aubrey Hatfield,	Joseph Wyrick,
Raleigh D. Hatfield,	John Wroe.

COMPANY B.

Isaac Avey,	Patrick Murphy,
Robert Batchelor,	James Roach,
Manville Hogle,	Martin Scheeler,
David Banion,	Conrad Scheeler,
Charles J. Cottingham.	Valentine Schultz,
Frederick Kummer,	George S. Tapley.
Frederick Lucke,	

* Missing in action—supposed killed.

COMPANY C.

David L. Brosius,	Stephen B. McDaniel,
Henry Brown,	James McCreary,
Louis Boon,	John Sinnings,
Sebastian Callahan,	John C. Travis,
John Johnson,	Joseph R. Test.

COMPANY D.

George Anderson,	James Malaney,
Elias Baney,	John McCartin,
William Brandon,	John Palmerston.
George Cart,	Charles Segar,
William Cart,	Jacob R. Sterrett,
Perry Carter,	John Van Camp,
Archibald Darrow,	John V. Wolverton,
David Hicksenhizer,	Martin Williams.
George W. Martin,	

COMPANIES E.

[ORIGINAL]

John Baker,	Sylvester Penney,
James Funk,	Simeon Shideler,
Frederick Hensey,	Roswell S. Wagner,
Jacob Houser,	James Westfall.
Henry McKnight,	Marion B. Wolf.

[NEW]

Wm. H. H. Boyle,	G. L. Murphy,
John F. Colther,	George E. Peck,
Henry C. Day,	John H. Peck,
Charles Gersch,	Noah Sams.

COMPANY F.

Charles P. Achuff.	George W. Kirk,
John Abley,	Samuel Lippincott,
Oliver S. Bolser,	Ephraim A. Morrow,
John T. Garvey,	James Wolph,
Herman Hughes,	Arthur Winner.

COMPANY G.

Andrew H. Chapman	John R. Henry,
John Collier,	John Hicks,
James H. Channell,	Henry G. Keenan,
John R. Dixon,	John B. Roberds,
Austin Hildebrant,	John G. Smithson.

COMPANY H.

John C. Drury,	Charles E. Morris,
Jesse Bartholomew,	Hiram P. Partlow,
Solomon Byrkett,	William Reamer,
Jacob H. Boone,	Andrew F. Thompson,
John H. Cavender,	Thomas Vandyne,
Ludwig Hartstine,	Jacob M. Wentz.

COMPANY I.

Jacob Beck,	Joseph T. Kemper,
William B. Crowell,	Thomas Shain,
Thomas H. Fall,	Joseph P. Weller.
Peter Kewen,	

COMPANY K.

William Allen,	Michael Hoath,
John Boss,	Marion Powell,
Joseph Brinker,	Jacob Reif,
Renssalaer Carson,	Benjamin Stearns,
Michael Depretz,	John Schlosser,
Englebert Dold,	Charles H. Wright.
William A. Fowler,	John Werner.

VETERANS AND RECRUITS.

As previously stated, Companies E and I were retained after the balance of the Regiment was mustered out of the service. A battalion of four companies was organized, including these two companies, the men that had veteranized, those that had enlisted at various times after the Regiment went to the field, and a number of new recruits who enlisted in 1864. The battalion was commanded for some time by Captain Loring, of the Ninety-Second Ohio, and afterward by Captain D. C. Stubbs of Company I.

With Sherman's Grand Army the little battalion marched from "Atlanta to the Sea," thence to Washington, D. C. where the men were inspected and mustered on the 11th of June, 1865. Proceeding to Camp Dennison, they were finally paid off and mustered out of the service on the 21st of June, 1865, just one year after the Regiment proper had been discharged.

A detailed account of the campaign of the army to which the battalion was attached would swell our book far beyond the prescribed limits, without being of material benefit. The story, however, is briefly, but eloquently told in General Sherman's Farewell Order, which we here insert, to show the additional service participated in by the men of our Regiment.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S FAREWELL ORDER.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, }
IN THE FIELD, WASHINGTON, D. C. }
May, 31, 1865. }

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER, }
No. 76. }

The General commanding announces to the armies of Tennessee and Georgia, that the time has come for us to part. Our work is done, and armed enemies no longer defy us. Some of you will be retained in service until further orders. And now that we are about to separate and to mingle with the civil world, it becomes a pleasant duty to recall to mind the situation of national affairs, when but little more than a year ago we were gathered about the twining cliffs of Lookout Mountain, and the future was wrapped in doubt.

Three armies had come together from distant fields and separate histories, yet bound together by one common cause—the union of our country and the perpetuation of the Government of our inheritance. There is no need to recall Tunnel Hill, with its Rocky Face Mountain, and Buzzard Roost Gap, with the ugly forts of Dalton behind. Here in earnest we paused not for danger and difficulties, but dashed through Snake Creek Gap and fell on Resaca. Then on to the Etowah, to Dallas, and Kenesaw; and the heat of Summer found us on the banks of the Chattahoochie, far from home, and dependent on a single road for supplies. Again we were not held back by any obstacle, and crossed over and fought four heavy battles for the possession of the citadel of Atlanta.

That was the crisis of our history—a doubt still clouded our future. But we solved the problem and destroyed Atlanta; struck boldly across the State of Georgia; secured all the main arteries of life to our enemy, and Christmas found us at Savannah,

Waiting there only long enough to fill our wagons, we again made a march, which for peril, labor, and result, will compare with any ever made by an organized army. The floods of the Savannah, the swamps of Combohee and Edisto, the high hills and rocks of the Santee, the Pedee and Cape Fear Rivers were all crossed in mid winter, in the face of an accumulating army, and after the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville, we once more came out of the wilderness to meet our friends at Goldsboro. Even then we paused only long enough to get new clothing—to reload our wagons—and again pushed on to Raleigh and beyond, until we met our enemy suing for peace instead of war, and offering to submit to the injured laws of his and our country.

As long as that enemy was defiant, neither mountains, nor rivers, nor swamps, nor hunger, nor cold had checked us; but when he had fought us hard and persistently, and then offered submission, your General thought it wrong to pursue him further, and negotiations followed which resulted, as you all know, in his surrender.

How far the operations of this army contributed to the overthrow of the

Confederacy and the peace which now dawns upon us, must be judged by others. But that you have done all that men could do, has been admitted by those in authority, and we have a right to join in the universal joy that now fills our land, because the war is over and our Government is vindicated before the world by the joint action of the Volunteer Armies of the United States.

* * * * *

Your General now bids you all farewell, with the belief that as in war you have been good soldiers, so in peace you will make good citizens; and if unfortunately a new war should arise in our country *Sherman's Army* will be the first to buckle on the old armor, and come forth and defend and maintain the Government of our inheritance and choice.

By order of

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G.

In addition to the "Veterans and Recruits" inserted among the different company organizations preceding, we have obtained the following names of men who enlisted during the months of August and September, 1864. These men composed Company "C," of the batallion, and were commanded by Lieut. Wm. W. Cromer, who veteranized from Company H. We give the organization of the company as it existed on the 30th day April 1865, which is the latest date at which we could obtain any official records—many rolls, &c., having been lost and destroyed.

William W. Cromer, First Lieutenant commanding.

SERGEANTS.—Thomas N. Durbin, John F. Hunt, William S. Gibbons, James Dewey, Clinton Wasson.

CORPORALS.—John W. Fields, Jacob Hughes, Samuel Flaig, Joseph Jonott.

PRIVATES.

Edward W. Austin,
William Acton,
Thomas S. Allen,
Albert Bishop,
Jacob Barer,
Lorenzo Brussman,
William Benedict,
John J. Butts,
Martin Brown,
George J. Bretts,

Isom Driskell,
Daniel Denman,
Jay P. Dawley, (promoted to First Serg't).
Thomas Eaton,
Christian Ellsesser,
Henry Ellsing,
James Fayne,
Dernius Figgins,
James B. Ferguson,

Isaac N. Jackson,
David H. Jessop,
Robert T. Jones,
David Kirby,
John G. Kreider,
John Logan,
Alexis Leonard,
James McMillen,
Byron McKee,
Charles Moyer,

Charles Boulton,
George P. Coddington,
Levi Croft,
James C. Coulters,
George A. Case,
John Carey,
John H. Clark,
William Crites,
Thomas Clark,
Thomas Crampton,
Thomas Carroll,
John Cavender,
John Dennis,
James C. Davidson,
Robert A. Dalzel,

John Gale,
Poletus Gillespie,
Peter Gobble,
Thomas Gordon,
Joseph Gorno,
Robert Golden,
George Gonger,
Uriah J. Hackett,
James Harper,
Darwin Higley,
Smiley W. Hamilton,
James M. Hughes,
William R. Hollerfield,
Lowona G. Insko,
David J. Immel,

Charles Mercer,
Isaac N. Marshall,
Charles J. Newton,
Francis N. Powellson,
Charles G. H. Payne,
Charles Peters,
James Ryan,
Samuel A. Savage,
Charles Stevenson,
Samuel Williams,
William H. Warner,
Edward B. Warman,
William B. Weer,
George Worst,
Edward I. White.

INCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTION OF COL. COLEMAN.

It is but due to the memory of our brave and worthy commander to mention a fact not generally known. The official notice of the discharge of Col. De Villers did not reach the Governor of Ohio until October, 1862, which was the cause of the delay in the anticipated promotion of Lieut. Col. Coleman. Geo. D. Burgess, Esq., of Troy, O., visited the Governor, and calling his attention to the fact that the claims of the officer commanding the Eleventh Ohio Regiment had not been properly recognized, a commission as Colonel was at once issued to Augustus H. Coleman, dated September 17, 1862, and to take effect April 25, 1862.

Although a matter of satisfaction to the friends of the lamented Coleman that his services were at last partially appreciated in official quarters, it was too late to be of benefit to him. He had "fought his last fight," and was quietly resting in a patriot soldier's grave.

DUTIES IN CAMP.

With but little variation as to time, the following "order of exercises" was generally observed by all regiments

when lying in camp. When the "Surgeon's Call" was sounded all sick men not in the hospital were to be reported; at the "Fatigue Call" the working parties detailed proceeded to their allotted duties; the other calls are self-explanatory. We copy from an order issued by Gen. Crook, dated March 24, 1862:

Reville, 5.45, a. m. Breakfast Call, 6.30, a. m. Surgeon's Call, 6.45, a. m. Fatigue Call, 7.00, a. m. Guard Mounting, 8.00, a. m. Drill, 9.00, a. m. Recall from Drill, 10.30, a. m. Recall from Fatigue, 12.00, m. Dinner, 12.30, p. m. Fatigue Call, 1.30, p. m. Drill, 2.00 p. m. Recall from Drill, 3.30, p. m. Dress Parade, 5.00, p. m. Retreat, at Sunset. Tattoo, 8.20, p. m. Taps, 9.00, p. m.

Companies were formed and the roll called at reville, dinner, dress parade, and at tattoo. Unless in cases of emergency, the men who were relieved from guard duty at about 9 o'clock each morning were exempt from all duty, except dress parade, for twenty-four hours. On Sundays drilling and fatigue duty were dispensed with, but there was usually company or regimental inspection, at 9 o'clock a. m., after which religious services were held.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

There were about one hundred different trades and occupations represented in the Eleventh Ohio Regiment. Whatever duty might have fallen to our lot—from selling a paper of pins to building a steamboat or railroad—plenty of men could have been found fully competent for the work. The following list includes all the occupations of the men as we find them recorded in the Regimental Books.

Artists, Accountants, Blacksmiths, Boatmen, Boot-fitters, Bakers, Barbers, Butchers, Book-keepers, Broom Makers, Boat Builders, Basket Mak-

ers, Brewers, Book Binders, Brick Masons, Brick Makers, Carpenters, Coopers, Cigar Makers, Clerks, Coppersmiths, Carriage Makers, Carriage Painters, Carriage Trimmers, Civil Engineers, Cooks, Cabinet Makers, Chair Makers, Clothiers, Druggists, Draymen, Distillers, Drummer, (*professional*), Engineers, Farmers, Gardeners, Gas Fitters, Harness Makers, Hucksters, Insurance Agents, Jewelers, Joiners, Last Makers, Laborers, Lawyers, Merchants, Machinists, Molders, Miners, Millers, Musicians, Mill Wrights, Marble Cutters, Ornamenters, Preachers, Printers, Printers' "Devils" (2), Painters, Pedlers, Physicians, Plow Makers, Pattern Makers, Plumbers, Paper Makers, Railroaders, Rope Makers, Roofers, Sailors, Shoemakers, Silversmiths, Stone Masons, Stone Cutters, Saddlers, School Teachers, Ship Carpenters, Soldier, (*professional*), Students, Saloon-keepers, Tanners, Turners, Tailors, Teamsters, Tradesmen, Telegraph Operators, Tobacconists, Tool Makers, Wagon Makers, Wood Choppers, Well Diggers, Wig Makers, Waiters, Watch Makers, Woolen Manufacturers.

THE "BATTLE OF MONTAGUE."

While the movement to Sewell Mountain was in progress in the fall of 1861, the main portion of Gen. Rosecrans' division remained at Camp Lookout for several days. From this point a most magnificent view is to be obtained. In a direct line East, over the tops of the trees and smaller hills and mountains, the bald top of Sewell looms boldly up, thirteen miles distant; a little to the North hills and mountains "piled one on the other" in splendid array are presented to the eye as far as the vision can extend. In the intervening space valleys of rich verdure, and occasionally a cleared spot with houses and other accompaniments of civilization, may be discerned, the whole forming a view of which the "sunny skies of Italy" might feel proud.

At this point the road on which we were advancing runs some five miles East of New River, but there was another road nearer the river by which our camp could have been passed by a force marching toward Gauley. On Saturday, September 21st, Lieut. M., of the Second Ken-

tucky Regiment, reported to Gen. Cox that he had discovered a rebel encampment near the bank of the river, about five miles West of our position. The General could not credit the report, and sent the Lieutenant to "look again." A confirmation of the first news was brought in late on Saturday night, and measures were immediately taken to dispute the passage of the rebels to our rear, as it was supposed that was their object.

The Ninth and Eleventh Ohio, the Second Kentucky, a company of cavalry, and a section of artillery, all under command of Col. "Bob." McCook, were ordered to march at daylight on Sunday morning to attack the enemy. The brigade arrived near the scene of operations about nine o'clock, and Col. McCook made his arrangements for attack. The Eleventh was sent through the woods in an easterly direction, while the balance of the brigade moved to the west side of the enemy's position. Col. McCook proposed to make the attack from the Gauley side, and after the engagement began the Eleventh was to come in from the East, thus surrounding the rebels and preventing their retreat. Col. Frizell hurried our Regiment to the point designated in his orders, formed in a favorable position either for advance or to intercept the enemy should he attempt to retreat, and awaited developments. During all this time not a rebel soldier was discovered, and fears were entertained that we had mistaken the route.

Soon after getting into position, the clatter of galloping horses, jingling sabers, &c., were heard coming up the hill on our right.

"Here they come, boys!" shouted Col. Frizell. "Give them — as they pass."

And they had come, sure enough. The first man we saw was Col. McCook, following him were Col. Sedgwick and

other well known officers, with a cavalry escort in their rear. All seemed almost convulsed with laughter, and it was some moments before Col. McC. could explain the "situation" to our wondering party.

"We have come out to attack *my brigade*," finally replied the laughing Colonel to the inquiries of Frizell.

Lieutenant M. got "twisted around" among the by-paths in the woods, and presuming that he had been traveling in a direct line toward the river came near to his own camp from the South. Full with the discovery of what he supposed to be a strange camp he returned by the same circuitous route, and reported the result of his observations to head-quarters!

Our march had been no easy one, as we had hurriedly tramped nearly five miles through the woods to gain the rear of the "enemy," and Col. Frizell was considerably disgusted. Mounting a stump he gave his commands as follows:

"Attention, battalion! By the right flank—to camp—MARCH! And don't forget that I *am fond of mutton!*"

In going out we had passed a well stocked sheep pasture, which had not escaped the notice of the boys. The guns were all loaded, and it was against orders to take them into camp in that condition. We heard numerous discharges of muskets on our way to camp (Col. Frizell, Major Coleman, and the writer taking a different course on the return from that pursued by the boys), and although we do not know what the men were shooting at, we do know that our mess had a good supply of "sheep meat" for several days!

One of the men of Company F, when near camp with a fine lamb on his shoulder, was met by Gen. Rosecrans.

"To what regiment do you belong?" asked the General.

"*Second Kentucky*," replied the soldier.

"What is your name?"

"WOLPH," answered the man.

"Well," responded the General, reflecting a moment, "pass on; a *wolf* has a right to a sheep once in a while."

THE WOUNDED REBEL.

Dr. Gill, our very efficient Assistant Surgeon, furnishes the following:

Our command was sent up New River, to watch the enemy, soon after our arrival at Gauley Bridge. The "Hawk's Nest" was a favorite spot for the boys, and near this place was fought the "famous battle" of that name, between our regiment and a superior force of rebels under the command of Major Reynolds. Company A was posted along a fence in the edge of the woods, and Company II behind a barricade in the road, the two companies under command of Major Coleman. The rebels advanced in force and our boys opened a vigorous fire upon them, before which they retreated in disorder. One Steward D. Painter, of Wythville, Va., was shot through the left lung, near the heart, and fell into our hands. I went out under a flag of truce to the house of Mrs. Hamilton, whither the man had been carried, to see and attend him. Two of the boys volunteered to accompany me, and with my faithful friend, Dr. A. B. Hartman, we remained all night, the two men keeping watch at the road.

The wounded man was greatly exhausted from loss of blood, and somewhat frightened to find himself in the hands of the terrible "yankees." By careful attention from the family and proper treatment he rapidly recovered,

and through my influence he was allowed to stay at Hamilton's, and when he had sufficiently recovered he went home. His double-barrelled shot gun fell to me: one barrel had been discharged, the other contained fifteen buck-shot. Before Painter left for home, he sent me by flag of truce, the following letter, which is given *verbatim*.

MRS. HAMILTON'S September, 4, 1861.

DR. GILL—DEAR SIR:—I write this for the purpose of expressing in written language my gratitude to you for the generous, kindly treatment you bestowed on me, who your enemy, rendered unfortunate by the fate of war, was thrown upon your mercy. Sir, it is impossible for me to express all that my heart dictates. Suffice it to say I can never forget you. No matter what may be the period of my life or the circumstances that may surround me, whether in peace or war, prosperity or adversity, the remembrance of Dr. Gill will abide with me ever, and toward him will flow unceasingly my heart's deepest gratitude. May heaven smile upon you Doctor; may your path be strewn with life's choicest flowers; may you pass unscathed through the horrors of this unnatural war, and when you die may these words be your stay and support—"Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it unto me." Gen. Wise and the officers of his staff wish me to convey to you their respectful regards.

Ever your friend,

STEWART D. PAINTER.

A week or two after Mr. Painter was wounded, Dr. Hartman and myself were at the house on Sabbath to see him. Our Regiment had been out in front and had returned to the position at Hawk's Nest before we were

ready to leave the house. Suddenly we heard a shot, not in the direction of the enemy but on the line of our retreat. My old flint-lock "horse pistol," which had been captured from the enemy just one week before, laid on the bed near by. I seized the pistol, and Doctor H. and myself made a sudden exit through the back door, which was open for our convenience. At this moment another shot in the same direction served to increase our vigilance, *but not our speed*. We took to the woods off the road, and by a circuitous route, with eyes open and ears vigilant, pistol at a ready and measuring every step, we reached the Regiment within the defenses. We were somewhat chagrined to learn that the firing was done by the Colonel discharging his pistol to warn us away, as he had seen cavalymen at the angle of the road beyond the house taking observations. The warning was effectual.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT ACHUFF.

Charles P. Achuff was one of the very first to respond to the call of the Government, in April, 1861. After serving with ability and great gallantry, he contracted a severe cold, which settled on his lungs resulting in hemorrhage and consumption. He was compelled to retire from the service, and in May, 1864, left his friends and home in Piqua, Ohio, and went to California, with the hope that the more genial climate of that State would prove beneficial. His health improved after reaching his destination, but the relief was only temporary. Gradually failing, he died on the 13th of September, 1864, at the residence of Mr. E. Albon, in San Jose, California. His personal worth and services in behalf of his country were fully appreciated by

the kind people among whom his last days were spent, as the following extracts, copied from the newspapers of San Jose City, will show :

"The funeral of Lieutenant Charles P. Achuff, which occurred on yesterday afternoon, was an occasion of much interest. The San Jose Cornet Band and military companies turned out, generously providing their own conveyance. Messrs. Porter & Haskell gave the use of their hearse, and the Funeral notices were also printed gratuitously.

The body of the young soldier stranger was escorted from the residence of E. Albon, on First street, to the M. E. Church, which was well filled. Appropriate remarks were made by Mr. Dryden and Mr. Hamilton, during which much sympathy and feeling were manifested by the audience. It was indeed a touching scene—stirring to both the Christian and patriotic sentiment of every heart. At the conclusion of the services Mr. Dryden made a statement that Mr. Achuff came to our city an invalid, with very limited means; that for board and funeral expenses had been incurred liabilities to the amount of \$80, and proposed that a collection be taken up for the amount. When about to proceed with the collection, Mayor Quinby arose and stated that the city would meet all the liabilities, which announcement was received with indications of appreciative applause by the audience. From the church the body was escorted to the cemetery by the military, where a place of burial had been donated by the trustees, and was buried with the usual military honors. It will doubtless be gratifying to the friends of Mr. Achuff to learn that though dying among strangers, he was kindly cared for, and his patriotic services for our common country appreciated."

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"He was an excellent young man and gallant soldier. Another of the many thousand noble patriots who have fallen for freedom, slain by the accursed moloch of Slavery and Treason. Shall they fall in vain? We are glad to say that since coming to this city, though a stranger, without means, he had every kindness and attention that could have been given him. He was received into the home of a kind family; carefully nursed by women of motherly hearts, and young men watched by his bedside every night; and by his youthful appearance, patience and truly manly deportment, he won the sympathy and esteem of all who came to visit him."

BILL DEVORE'S HOG.

Col. De Villiers, who first commanded our Regiment, was a fussy little Frenchman with more vanity and self-conceit

than good sense. He felt the importance of his position, and in his attempts to impress it upon others was continually making himself ridiculous. He was ambitious of being considered a strict disciplinarian, and sometimes for slight infractions of duty treated his men with great severity. He frequently prowled around in the night to watch the men and listen to their conversation. He soon lost their respect and became very unpopular. They were always delighted when an opportunity would offer to play off a joke at his expense.

I will relate an instance of this kind which occurred at Gauley Bridge :

One of our picket posts was on Scrabble Creek, about a mile from camp. Bill Devore, a member of Company G, was placed at an outpost in the edge of a cornfield, and at the foot of a thickly wooded mountain. Now Bill was a wild, reckless fellow, fond of a joke, and of undoubted bravery. He was wide awake and watchful, and not likely to be taken by surprise. He was aware that Bushwhackers and Guerrillas abounded in the country, and was determined not to be "caught napping."

About midnight his attentive ear caught the sound of something moving slowly through the corn. He was "alive to the situation," and watched it closely as it approached nearer and nearer, uttering an occasional grunt like a hog. Bill's suspicions were at length thoroughly aroused by the singular actions of the animal, and when it came so near that he could distinguish the outlines of some dark object, he brought his gun to bear and cried out, "Halt you d—d hog," but the mysterious object gave no heed to his order, and continued to advance, whereupon Bill cocked his gun and again called out:

"I say halt! you d—d hog, or I'll shoot."

The click of the lock and Bill's determined manner gave assurance that he would be as good as his word, and in great trepidation the hog raised himself to an upright position, and in a strong French accent implored Bill not to fire.

"Don't you know me? I'm your Colonel."

"No, you d—d hog, I don't know you," at the same time taking deliberate aim.

"For Cot's sake don't shoot, for I am *De Villiers*, your Colonel."

"Colonel, h—!" said Bill, "can't come that over me—you're a d—d hog."

De Villiers (for it was he) now trembling with fear, as a last resort, shouted for the Corporal of the guard, who having been attracted by the voices was already near the spot, and recognizing the Colonel's voice, released him from his awkward position.

He felt rather cheap, but wisely concluded to make the best of it. He inquired Bill's name and company—patted him on the back—called him a good soldier—and said his only object was to test his courage and assure himself of his watchfulness. He professed himself perfectly satisfied that no enemy could enter that portion of our lines while Bill was on duty.

P. R. W.

INCIDENTS OF MISSION RIDGE.

All of our men who participated in the battle of Mission Ridge, on the 25th of November, 1863, will remember the hard "climbing" necessary before reaching the summit. One of the very first to get into the rebel fortifications was Harvey M. Thompson, of Company H. After the rebels

were driven from the position, and while they were being "charged" off the Ridge, the — Indiana Regiment, that had been on the left, came rushing back in retreat, their Color-Sergeant running through the ranks of the Eleventh with the colors in his hands. Harvey took the standard from him, and asked of Col. Street the privilege of carrying it during the day. The Colonel gave permission, remarking that he thought the Eleventh could easily support another flag than their own. In the second charge that was made, Thompson, with his Indiana flag, was the first man that reached the rebel battery. The battery charged on was about fifty yards from the starting point, and in that short distance the flag was shot out of his hands three times. While attempting to get on top of one of the guns captured, over which he desired to wave his flag, Thompson was knocked down by a shot in the right side. Speedily recovering, he made an examination and found that the bullet had struck his cap box, thereby saving his life.

Hearing another order to "charge," Thompson started and after going a short distance felt a "sting" in his left side, which proved to be a flesh wound, bleeding him a little. Here the flag was again shot from his hands, leaving but about two feet of the staff which was in the banner. In his eagerness to keep up with the advance he got so far ahead that he had to stop and take shelter behind a stump, only twenty yards from the rebels, while our boys were building a breastwork thirty yards in the rear. On starting to go back he was shot through the ankle. He carried part of the ball in his leg for two years, and is still quite lame from the effects of the wound.

The remainder of the flag was returned to the original owners, who no doubt received great praise for their bravery when exhibiting its tattered folds!

Among the first to scale the rebel breastworks were Corporal George Green and private H. R. Howard, of Company H, who were soon engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with the rebels. Prominent among the latter was a tall gaunt Sergeant, bearing the flag of the Eighteenth Alabama Infantry, (not the Twenty-first Alabama, as reported by General Turchin). Scarcely were our troops in possession of the works when a ball struck the Sergeant in the head, felling him to the ground. Observing the flag fall, Green determined to have it, and starting forward followed by Howard, ran into the midst of the rebels. Green stopped to secure the flag and Howard went a few steps farther, but the enemy having rallied in front the latter turned to get under cover of the brow of the hill to reload his gun, when he noticed that the Sergeant had raised up with a gun in his hands and was aiming at Green, who was tearing the flag from the staff. At this time the rebels were not more than fifteen feet from our boys, and Howard seeing the imminent danger to which Green was exposed, raised his *unloaded* gun, pointed it at the rebel Sergeant and ordered him to surrender, which he did! Green secured the flag, placed it in his belt, and carried it there during the battle. The next morning the flag was presented by its brave captors to General Turchin, who turned it over to the War Department.

Sergeant Will Meany, of Company F, was also over the rebel works about as soon as any other man. While he was in the act of climbing over the logs and dirt, a rebel soldier ordered him to surrender. The Sergeant paid no attention to the demand until he had gained a secure footing inside the rebel fortifications, when he "went for" the rebel with the butt of his musket, knocking the "confederacy" out of him in short order.

LOYAL WOMEN IN THE SOUTH.

On pages 89 and 90 will be found an account of the capture of a forage party sent out from our Regiment on the 8th of March, 1863. It is there stated that the further adventures of the two wounded men—Sergeant Elias Roberds and James M. Spear—would be found in the record of Company G, but as what befel them will be of interest to the general reader we insert the incident here. Sergeant Roberds says:

“After we had surrendered, a young rebel doctor, dressed in citizens’ clothes, made his appearance on the field (whether he had been in the fight I can’t say.) He sympathized with me in my suffering, and told me he would take me to his father’s house, and that I should be well cared for. He also said he would take Spear, and seemed to be much elated with his prizes, but he was too late. In a few minutes three women were seen coming down the road, apparently not in a very good humor. The thought struck me that now we would get ‘Hail Columbia’ in true Southern female style. They came up and inquired how badly we were hurt, and expressed their feelings for the rebels pretty freely. Being replied to by the rebel soldiers, one of the ladies ‘pitched into’ them boldly.

“‘You are all a pack of cowards to attack a mere handful of men, murdering them up in this way. You ought to be ashamed of yourselves as long as you live.’

“‘Well,’ says our secesh friend, the doctor, ‘I will run my buggy down and take you up to father’s.’

“‘We will let you know about that,’ replied our lady champions. ‘If you want to practice on any body, go to work on your own men and not on ours.’ And then,

speaking to us, 'You are going to our house just as soon as we can get you there.'

"I was carried on a board to the house by the women and negroes, and Spear rode in the young doctor's buggy. I shall not attempt to describe the many kindnesses we received from this hospitable family, but shall ever be grateful to the author of my being for providing me with such a home at this critical period of my existence. The family consisted of aunt Fanny Bowen and her mother, Jennie Gordon, Mary and Millie Bowen, at home, and Major Bowen, in our lines. My leg was set by the doctor that evening, and was afterwards cared for by Aunt Fanny and myself, Mary and Jennie rendering all the assistance they could.

"Thirteen weeks from the day I was wounded, there came two rebels to the house with orders from their Colonel to take me to his head-quarters. I had by this time become acquainted with many rebel soldiers, including these two, and was also able to get about on crutches, and when the soldiers came up I was standing in the door. I asked them if they were not joking, but they declared they were in earnest and that their orders were to take me along. Old Mother Gordon heard the conversation, and coming out said they should not take me; that she had been looking for the time when she must *fight*, and she thought it had now come. Miss Jennie told the rebels she would scald them if they attempted to molest me, and ordered one of the negro women to prepare hot water for that purpose. I entreated the ladies not to make resistance as they could do no good, and would only make the matter worse. Jennie then whispered to me that she would go to the camp of our Regiment—some five miles distant—

and inform our men of my situation, and at eleven o'clock the heroic young lady started on her perilous undertaking.

"Previous to this time our men had hung one Joe Smith as a spy, and from what I could learn from the rebel soldier they intended to retaliate on me. He was a kind-hearted fellow, and advised me not to go if I could help it. Presently another rebel came up, and shortly after I was left by myself. Not having any desire to be the means of avenging the rebel spy, I thought I would hobble away from the house as far as possible, and perhaps I could gain time for Jennie to bring succor if she was successful in getting through the lines. I started, but in going down a hill I fell and well nigh re-broke my leg. The pain caused by my fall was most intense, and I was compelled to call for help, which soon came, and I was assisted back to my bed by the negroes and rebel soldiers, one of the latter starting to inform the Colonel that I was too badly hurt to be moved.

"About five o'clock Jennie returned with the glad tidings that it was 'all right.' Poor girl, it was a hard task for her, reared as she had been, to walk the distance she did in so short a time. She was compelled to go by a circuitous route in order to elude the rebel scouts who were operating on all the roads. But she had been successful, and her noble efforts, as well as those of the entire family, can never be forgotten.

"Before sundown I received word from the negroes, who had overheard a scout's report, that the 'Yankees' were crossing the river, and before it was fairly dark another little negro came running into my room with the intelligence, 'The Yankees are coming!' They had come, sure enough—the blessed old ELEVENTH at that! Never were

men loved as I loved the members of our glorious Regiment, and I shall ever say may 'God bless them.'

"I was saved. Scarcely had they halted, and thrown out guards, when horsemen were heard coming down the road. The man in front called out to those following, 'Come on, boys, here is where that — Yankee stays.' But our boys sent them back in double-quick—they desired no closer acquaintance with the 'Yankees.'

"I was taken to camp on a litter; sent from there to Gallatin, Tenn., and was discharged on the 15th day of September, 1863."

Mr. Spears' account, although not so full, is similar to the foregoing. After an account of the fight and appearance of the ladies, he says:

"These angel-women took us home with them, where we enjoyed every attention possible. Here we were in rebeldom, surrounded by rebel troops; and here we remained until April 28th, when a half dozen drunken ruffians came by and expressed an earnest desire for me to accompany them to their camp. I was constrained to gratify them after they held out such 'inducements' as rebels usually offered to 'Yankees' who were in their power. It was about sun-down when we started for their camp—twenty-five miles distant—which we reached about two o'clock in the morning. Being quite weak, and suffering considerably from my wound, the march made me quite sick; and, to make matters worse, it began to rain, so that sleep was out of the question. I stood about the camp fires all night, listening to the tales told to the negroes by the rebels, such as 'Yankees' *eating alive* all the darkeys they caught, &c.

"In the morning I was offered something to eat, but I could not go their bread made of unbolted flour without

salt or grease. They had bacon, but no coffee. I was taken to Colonel Smith, who turned me over to Colonel Ward. This was the officer that had captured our party, and he seemed glad to see me, expressing a wish for my welfare, but returned me to Colonel Smith. I was informed that I could not be paroled, but would have to go to Richmond. After considering my condition, Smith's Adjutant General suggested that I give my parole to report to Morgan's head-quarters as soon as I was able to travel. To this I willingly consented, and soon after set out for Carthage. The prospect of liberty made me strong, and by two o'clock I was again with my good friends, the Bowen family. Reaction now occurred, and I became quite sick. I remained here until I gained a little strength, when I set out for our camp, being guided over a safe route by Miss Jennie Gordon, and arrived safely at Carthage.

"I was sent to hospital at Gallatin, Tenn., and on the 14th of December was discharged. I had no use of my hand and arm for a year, but now it is gaining strength."

TOM STEWARD AND HIS STRAGGLERS.

The second night succeeding the battle of Mission Ridge, our Regiment formed a part of the force in pursuit of the retreating rebels. About four o'clock in the morning of the 27th of November, we were marching "by the center," when a deep slough was encountered in the road near Chickamauga Creek. Breaking to the "right and left," each wing marched by the flank on opposite sides of the road. It was pitch dark, and friend could not be told from foe at but a few feet distance. Lieut. Steward had command of the leading company of the left wing, and

continued the march, as he thought, in the right direction, and by the side of troops which he supposed was the right wing of the Regiment. Daylight began to appear, when Tom saw he was in strange company—although Union troops, they belonged to another division.

Here was a dilemma. Fearful of encountering the General and being charged with straggling, Tom immediately filed right with the intention of marching back to the point where the break occurred, hoping by this means to make the connection without the fact of the split being known. The first person he encountered was Captain Curtis, Adjutant General of the Brigade, who was closely followed by General Turchin, of all persons in the world just then the most desirable to avoid.

“What troop is dem?” inquired the General.

“Part of the Eleventh Ohio, General,” replied Tom.

“Oh, you tam sthragglers. What you do here? You no have any fire for six weeks!”

“We never STRAGGLE *when there is a fight on hand*, General,” answered Tom.

This ready reply was too much for the General—he had no more to say. Giving the Lieutenant the proper direction to find the balance of the Regiment, he rode off muttering, “Dat tam Eleventh peats de devil fighting and talking too!”

FIGHTING BAREFOOTED.

A number of amusing incidents occurred during our first trip to the foot of Sewell Mountain. It will be recollected that we had a slight skirmish, and then waited in “ambush” for the appearance of the rebels. Col. Frizell

had got the men posted in the brush and behind trees just in the edge of the woods, when he discovered 'Hijah Byr-kett, of Company H, lying behind a rock at an angle of the road some distance in advance. Proceeding to the point where 'Hijah laid, the Colonel discovered that his musket was "cocked and primed" and pointed in the direction from whence the rebels were expected to come.

"What are you doing here?" asked the Colonel.

"Why, Colonel, you see I ain't got any shoes, and the brush hurts my feet; just let me stay here, and I'll pepper 'em when they come up the road," said 'Hijah.

"All right—pepper away," answered the Colonel, retiring to his post with the Regiment, leaving the brave fellow to "fight on his own hook."

A BAD SHOT.

The first volley fired by the rebels into our skirmish line, as stated on page 38, wounded two men of Company B. The writer met the men as they came into the road, and examined their wounds. Will Rea was shot in an already crippled hand, but young Houck was more severely wounded. He reported himself shot in the wrist and side, and felt the blood flowing in a rapid stream down his leg. Hastily stripping up his shirt, we found the skin broken near the heart by a buckshot, but could not tell the depth of the wound. We took his canteen to wash the wound, but it contained no water. Upon a closer examination, we found that a buck shot had penetrated the canteen, letting the water (which by this time was quite warm) run down his side; the same shot had just broken the skin, making a slight but "stinging" wound! Smarting from the wound,

and feeling the warm water trickling down his leg, the poor fellow thought his time had surely come.

But he quickly recovered from the slight damage inflicted on him, and served faithfully until his term expired.

REBEL AND UNION PRISONS.

The mind can scarcely be brought to realize the sufferings of the Union soldiers in the "Prison Pens" of the South. At Belle Isle, Libby, Danville, Florence, Andersonville, and other points, the treatment our men received at the hands of the boasted "chivalry" of the South should cause even devils to blush and hide their heads with shame. We copy a communication from the "Sumter Watchman," written by a Southerner during the war, in reference to our prisoners at Florence, South Carolina. The *original manuscript* sent to the editor of the "Watchman," is now in possession of the War Department at Washington, and bears *indorsements of rebel officials from Davis down to the Colonel commanding the prison*:

"MR. EDITOR:—It may not be uninteresting to your numerous readers to hear something from the Yankee camp at Florence.

The camp we found full of what were once human beings, but who would scarcely now be recognized as such. In an old field, with no inclosure but the living wall of sentinels, who guarded them night and day, are several thousand filthy, diseased, famished men, with no hope of relief except by death. A few dirty rags stretched on poles give some of them a poor protection from the hot sun and heavy dews. All were in rags and barefoot, and crawling with vermin. As we passed around the line of guards, I

saw one of them brought out from his miserable booth by two of his companions, and laid upon the ground to die. He was nearly naked. His companions pulled his cap over his face, and straightened out his limbs. Before they turned to leave him he was dead. A slight movement of the limbs and all was over. The captive was free. The Commissary's tent was near one side of the square, and near it the beef was laid upon the boards preparatory to its distribution. This appeared to excite the prisoners as the smell of blood does the beasts of the menagerie. They surged up as near the lines as they were allowed, and seemed in their eagerness to break over. While we were on the ground a heavy rain came up, and they seemed greatly to enjoy it, coming out *puris naturalibus*, opening their mouths to catch the drops, while one would wash off another with his hands, and then receive from him the like kind office. Numbers get up at night and wander to the neighboring houses in quest of food. From the camp of the living we passed to the camp of the dead—the hospital—a transition which reminds me of Satan's soliloquy :

‘ Which way I fly is hell,
Myself is hell, and in the lowest depths,
A lower deep still threatening to devour me, opens wide.’

A few tents covered with pine tops were crowded with the dying and dead in every stage of corruption. Some lay in prostrate helplessness ; some had crowded under the shelter of the bushes ; some were nibbling their skeleton limbs. Twenty or thirty of them die daily—most of them, as I was informed, of the scurvy. The corpses lay by the roadside waiting for the dead cart, their glassy eyes turned to heaven, the flies swarming in their mouths, their big toes tied together with a cotton string, and their skeleton arms folded on their breasts. You would hardly know them to

be men, so sadly do hunger, disease and wretchedness change the 'human face divine.' Presently came the carts. They were carried a little distance to trenches dug for the purpose, and tumbled in like so many dogs. A few pine tops were thrown upon the bodies, a few shovels full of dirt, and then haste was made to open a new ditch for other victims. The burying parties were Yankees detailed for the work; an appointment which, as the Sergeant told me, they consider a favor, for they get a little more to eat and enjoy fresh air. Thus we see at one glance the three great scourges of mankind—war, famine and pestilence—and we turn from the spectacle sick at heart, as we remember that some of our loved ones may be undergoing a similar misery.

'Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn.'

Some 8,000 more will be added to their number, and where the provisions are to come from to feed this multitude is a difficult problem. Five thousand pounds of bacon, or ten thousand pounds of beef daily, seems, in addition to the more urgent draught upon her, far beyond the ability of South Carolina. The question is: Are we not doing serious injury to our cause in keeping these prisoners to divide with us our scanty rations? Would it not be better to release them at once on parole?

HOWARD."

The fear on the part of the writer "that some of our loved ones may be undergoing a similar misery," was doubtless inserted for effect. Notwithstanding the barbarities perpetrated by the rebels on their defenseless captives, our Government never retaliated in like manner. In fact, at Camp Chase, in Ohio, the rebel prisoners received *better treatment* than was accorded paroled Union soldiers at the

same place. This was undoubtedly the case at other prison "depots" in the North, but we mention only this one because we *know* what we say is true. To say nothing of the criminal negligence practiced by United States officials (Generals, Quartermasters, &c.,) towards enlisted men, we could mention many brave and worthy officers, *honorably* captured in battle, and after being paroled, retained at Camps "Wallace" and "Chase," (both near Columbus, O.,) depending for their "daily bread" on the generosity of citizens of the vicinity! At the same time some of these officers had more than a year's pay due them. These facts were properly represented to "Head-quarters" in Columbus, by a committee appointed for that purpose; but the matter was made sport of and the officers composing the committee insulted and treated with contempt by the "commandant" and his cowardly "understrappers."

We include this matter for the reason that a number of the members of our Regiment died in rebel prisons, and others were "guests" at Camps Wallace and Chase.

"WHISKY DODGES."

The expedients that men will resort to, after becoming soldiers, to obtain stimulating drinks, is something strange and extraordinary. Men who, before entering the army, never thought of using the mildest malt liquors, will sometimes plan and work for days to obtain that terrible "thief" which "steals men's brains." Why this is so is probably owing to that inherent stubbornness or contrariness of which all men are possessed in a greater or less degree, as it was the custom of all commanding officers to prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors by the men—particu-

larly at posts and garrisons. We always thought the plans adopted to prevent drinking among the enlisted men very foolish, as they certainly were inefficient, generally having the opposite effect from what was intended. Had the good sense and manhood of our volunteers been appealed to instead of the restraints sought to be thrown around them, the effect would have been different.

Among other "dodges," when the regular article could not be obtained, we have known men to buy up the various kinds of "essences" to be found in all country stores, dilute with a little water and drink the vile decoction with evident satisfaction.

A dealer in oysters at Point Pleasant was suspected of furnishing the boys with whisky, but it was some time before his manner of getting the article inside the lines was detected. Almost every day he made a trip to Gallipolis and brought back with him a case of canned oysters. One day just as he landed from the "Lovell," with a case of shining cans on his shoulder, Colonel De V. stepped up, inserted the blade of his knife in a can, and the mystery was solved—the *oysters* were no more nor less than "rot-gut" of the surest "forty-rod" description! That *oyster* trade was stopped.

There was a "genius" in Company K, whose artful dodges to obtain the ardent were worthy of a better cause. On one occasion he killed a large snake, and carefully dissecting the varmint obtained a long, white cartilage, which he carefully cleaned and coiled up. Proceeding to the hospital he very politely requested a small quantity of spirits in which to preserve the curiosity, (which he represented as a *tape* worm). The Doctor readily assented to the modest request, and complimented the man highly for the interest he manifested in natural science! It is, perhaps, needless to say what became of the spirits!

By the kindness of Chaplain Lyle we are permitted to copy from his "Lights and Shadows of Army Life" the following account of the

EXPEDITION TO PACK'S FERRY.

The Kanawha campaign of 1862, was opened in April, by the forces under General Cox moving from Gauley Bridge and vicinity nearly due south, with the intention of cutting the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, at or near Wythville or Newbern, and destroying the bridge across New River, so as to sever that important line of communication. The rebels had been able, by means of this great central road, to concentrate their troops at almost any point with so much secrecy and celerity as to strike heavy blows on different parts of the Federal line, and by hurling superior numbers against some given point, not unfrequently causing serious disaster to our forces before reinforcements could be brought up. Having the interior line, they could, with one army, fight on the Potomac to-day, and, before a week or ten days elapsed, fight again with the same army on the Mississippi. The necessity of severing this important line of communication was, therefore, obvious. As already stated, the Kanawha army moved forward in two columns—one, under command of Colonel (now General) Crook, passing up on the east of New River toward Lewisburg, and the other, under command of General Cox, in person, passing up on the west by way of Raleigh and Princeton. The head of the column, under General Cox, reached a point within a few miles of the railroad, had a severe fight with a greatly superior force, but, being unable to maintain its position, fell back to Flat-Top Mountain. As a tribute to a noble regiment, it is worthy of note, in passing, that the Thirty-fourth Ohio

fought desperately on this occasion, and so resolutely did they guard the trains, that, at one time, they had to cut their way through the rebel lines at the point of the bayonet. The hospital at Raleigh told the tale of their bravery and endurance. The other column, under General Crook, met the rebels near Lewisburg, and achieved a brilliant victory—the Forty-fourth Ohio covered itself with glory. This affair took place on the 23d of May. General Cox proceeded to maintain his positions on both sides of the river, his left resting on Lewisburg, and his right on Flat-Top Mountain. To secure this, however, it was necessary to open direct communication between the two wings of the army, and a point on New River, known as Pack's Ferry, was the only available crossing-place. Floyd, in his retreat from Cotton Mountain, in the fall of 1861, had destroyed all the boats that could be found on New River, and had obstructed the roads by burning bridges, felling timber, and by rolling huge rocks down from overhanging cliffs, in narrow gorges, thus rendering them impassable. The roads were obstructed, more or less, in this way from Shady Springs to Pack's Ferry, a distance of some eighteen or twenty miles.

On the 25th of May, orders were issued to Captain Lane to take Companies G and K, and proceed immediately to clear the roads, put in repair the ferry, and build a boat capable of carrying five hundred men. In making preparations for the expedition, it was found that the tools necessary to do the work had been left at Gauley Bridge, and no implements could be had but spades and axes. The orders, however, were imperative—it was an absolute necessity that communication be opened without delay. The two companies, numbering one hundred and thirty-seven men, immediately left Raleigh for the scene of op-

eration. Company G, composed of as brave and efficient men as ever shouldered musket or swung an ax, was under command of Captain Higgins—an old Californian of enlarged experience, true as steel in the hour of danger, always cool, calm and collected, and, be it whispered, a dry old wag, whose jokes were as spicy as pepper-sauce. Company K was in no wise inferior to their comrades, but, composed of intelligent mechanics and practical engineers from Cincinnati, their intelligence and experience were only equal to their pure patriotism and unflinching bravery.

On the first day the expedition advanced twelve miles, halting for the night at Shady Springs. Next morning the work of clearing the road commenced in earnest. One-half of the men were kept under arms, with rifles loaded and capped, ready for any emergency, while the remainder were busy at work removing the obstructions. These were of no ordinary character. The road wound round precipices, ran zigzag with a rocky mountain stream, and, in its general outline, resembled an immense "W"—the apex, or apices, striking through some deep, precipitous gorges in the mountains. Floyd's rear-guards deserved the credit of being skilled in the art of obstruction, if nothing more. Trees were cut on the sides of the mountain and thrown across the road in such numbers and in such a manner as to form an immense network of logs and branches. Added to this, huge rocks had been rolled from the overhanging cliffs and rugged precipices, making the entanglement so perfect that the natives declared it could never be removed. Even the commanding officer of a reconnoitering party sent out from Flat-Top to examine the condition of the road, and the possibility of building a ferry, had reported that less labor would be required to open a new road than to remove the obstructions from the

old one; and, moreover, that there were no materials in the vicinity for building a ferry. On the evening of the fifth day, however, the expedition of unprofessional, but eminently practical, sappers and miners, formed their line on the bank of New River, at Pack's Ferry, having cleared the road and made it available for artillery and supply-trains. The greatest caution and vigilance were necessary, however, for the expedition was now in front of the enemy, and it was not less than twenty-four miles to the nearest support. The first work, on reaching New River was to have the position thoroughly reconnoitered. In doing so, it was found that at a point called Blue-Stone Creek, about four miles above, there was a tolerably good ford, and also a road leading to the rear of the detachment. Another road and ford were discovered at the mouth of the Greenbrier, about five miles below. Both points were picketed as strongly as the force would permit, and the men so disposed and such general precautions adopted that whatever disasters or misfortunes might happen the expedition, a surprise would not be one of them. These matters having been disposed of, the work of building the ferry-boat was at once commenced.

New River, for nearly its entire length, is a rapid, rocky, mountain stream. At the point where the crossing was to be effected it is about two hundred yards wide, and the current runs at about ten miles an hour—a slow pace for New River. About two hundred yards above the ferry, and as many below, the river rushes roaring and foaming over and between immense ledges of rocks, and even at a low stage is an angry mountain torrent, rushing along with irresistible power. The difficulties of the undertaking will at once be apparent. One of the scouts, having received information that two gunwales for a boat were concealed

in a creek about ten miles up Greenbrier River, a small party was instantly dispatched to bring them in. This important work was accomplished in about twenty-four hours, and was the result of hard and incessant labor. An old "dug-out," or canoe, was also found, which answered the purpose of crossing the river, and was perfectly safe for three or four men—provided they were all experienced swimmers.

In the vicinity lived a local preacher of the Hard Shell persuasion, who was possessed of the happy faculty of always occupying the right side of the fence, no matter what troops occupied the country. Captain Lane took a squad of men and made the clerical diplomat a visit—not, we opine, either for a "sarmint" or prayer-meeting. There was something else in the wind than either of these—something considerably more tangible and carnal, but, very possibly, considerably more useful and available just at that time. The preacher received Captain Lane with all the politeness and sanctimonious unction imaginable, and seemed anxious to show his visitors that he was too good for any thing merely sublunary. He was asked whether he knew of any lumber in the neighborhood. He replied, innocently that he knew of no lumber nearer than a certain point some forty miles up the river. That point being within the enemy's lines, the information vouchsafed was not of the most valuable character, seeing the lumber referred to could not be made available for present necessities. But something else was needed as well as lumber. Captain Lane having noticed a quantity of flax in the barn, he informed the preacher that he would be under the necessity of having some of it, for the purpose of calking the boat he was now building. The preacher expressed great surprise at this request, stating, at the same time, that, there being no materials with which to build a boat,

of course there could be no necessity for having flax to calk it with. When he found, however, that he was dealing with one who was thoroughly in earnest, and that the flax would have to be forthcoming, he blandly promised to send some to camp next day. Captain Lane informed him that he would save him so much trouble as that, and would only take his (the preacher's) team, then at the door, and, with the aid of Uncle Sam's boys, he could easily manage the flax. "In the mean time," said the captain, "I will look around the premises, and see whether I can find any lumber suitable for our purpose."

The party accordingly proceeded to the barn, and, on turning over the flax, lo and behold! a large quantity of fine planking was discovered, of the very quality and dimensions suitable for boat-building. It had been very carefully hidden away, and, of course, the loyal preacher didn't know any thing about it! By this happy discovery sufficient material to finish the first boat was very soon secured, as well as other articles, such as tools, which materially aided in the general work. On the evening of the fourth day after the arrival of the detachment, a boat sixty feet long was successfully launched, amid the shouts and cheers of the one hundred and thirty-seven men, which made the woods and rocky sides of New River re-echo again and again. Two days had been spent in getting the gunwales out from their place of concealment on Greenbrier, and in collecting lumber, etc., so that only two days were occupied in building the first boat.

Preparations were immediately made for building another boat eighty feet long, which, in due time, was accomplished; the two were joined together, thus making a ferry-boat one hundred and forty feet long. By the time this was accomplished, a rope had arrived from Gauley Bridge

to work the ferry-boat, as it could not be managed with oars in such a strong current, and in such a stage of water. The design was to make what is known as a "flying bridge," or ferry, propelled by the current, having the boat fastened by means of a long cable to an anchor placed in a proper position up stream. The working of such a ferry will be familiar to most readers, but to the natives on New River, it was one of the wonders of the world. Some of them shrugged their shoulders and knit their brows dubiously, and even hinted that the devil or some of his special friends, must be in the Yankee camp. The Hard-Shell brother had owned both the ferry and the old negro who worked it for a number of years; but such a profound mystery as an immense ferry-boat, moving from bank to bank so rapidly and regularly without oars or other visible means of propulsion, was something beyond either of their wise heads. The old slave frequently sat on the bank watching with intense interest the movements of the Yankee ferrymen, but he would never consent to take a trip in the new boat, although frequently invited to do so. He would shake his gray head, and mutter something about "De old Debil pushin' dat 'ar boat," and that he "wasn't gwine ober dar, least old Split-foot should cotch him." The preacher crossed several times, and finally took such an interest in the spiritual welfare of the boys, that he kindly offered to preach to them on Sundays. The boys, however, were not hungering after such righteousness as they thought he possessed, and preferred literal *immersion* to preaching on Sundays, believing that cleanliness of body was closely connected with purity of mind.

OUR COLORS.

Almost every company of our Regiment possessed a *flag*, but we had no proper "Colors" until in June, 1862, when a beautiful "stand" was presented to the Regiment by Mr. John W. King, our worthy sutler. These colors were made to order, and cost about two hundred dollars. They were carried through the engagements at Bull Run, Frederick City, South Mountain, Antietam, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. In the battle of Chickamauga they were so torn that it was with difficulty they could be kept fastened on the staff, but at Mission Ridge they were literally torn to ribbons by shot and shell, and hung in strips about the scarred and splintered staff. They were the first colors planted on the rebel fortifications on the Ridge, and of the three brave men who successively bore them on that day one was instantly killed and two severely wounded.

The ladies of Troy Ohio, immediately set to work to procure a new set of colors, to replace those which had received so many honorable scars. In a short time the efforts of the ladies were crowned with success, the flags were made and consigned to the care of Chaplain Lyle who presented them to the Regiment in the name of the fair donors. The Regimental flag was made of the heaviest blue silk, with the national emblems in the centre richly embroidered in silk and chenille. On each side of the emblems, in gold letters, were the names of the principal battles in which the Regiment had been engaged, viz; Bull Run, Frederick City, South Mountain, Antietam, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge. The same names were inscribed on the national flag, or colors proper, on the red and white stripes. On each flag staff was a silver shield bearing the inscription: "Presented by the ladies of Troy to the Eleventh Regiment O. V. I., U. S. A., January, 1864." These colors cost

two hundred and twenty-five dollars; the embroidery alone costing about sixty dollars.

In a letter written to an Eastern paper, giving a description of the flags, Chaplain Lyle says:

“There are several things which make this handsome present peculiarly fitting and interesting. Those who so deeply interested themselves in this good work, are those noble and devoted ladies who have always promptly responded to every request I have made in behalf of the brave men in the field. Those who received the colors have fully and gloriously earned such a tribute of genuine and loyal esteem, for they have distinguished themselves on every field on which they have been engaged, and from the time they drove the lying Wise and thieving Floyd out of Western Virginia, till they planted their war worn standards on the rebel works on Mission Ridge, they have constantly been in the front, and always in the advance. If ‘None but the brave deserve the fair,’ then none but the brave deserve such precious tokens, appreciations and genuine admiration from fair hands. All honor to those who give; all honor to those who receive; and may the time speedily come when the silken folds of our starry banners shall not be swept by the storms of war, nor stained with the blood of the good and the brave, but shall float out on the summer’s breeze and the wintry wind, the emblem of peace, of liberty and love.”

COMMISSARY LIGHTNING.

After our armies had advanced pretty well into the South, it was frequently the case that whisky could be obtained only from the “Commissary” department. At one time, when our brigade was near Rome, Tenn., this supply

ran short, and the General allowed the article to be issued only to the couriers, who had to make trips daily, however wet and disagreeable the weather might be. The whisky was execrable stuff at best, and many wondered why the men of the courier line, who were required to perform duties often dangerous and difficult, were allowed to drink it.

George C——ll, of Company A, after patient investigation, solved the problem. He says the whisky was regular “lightning,” and after drinking a small quantity the couriers could go a *mile a minute* without difficulty! After testing the article, we have no hesitancy in pronouncing George’s *auburn locks* sound on that question.

BARBER BILLS.

John Black, of Company A, was something of a barber, and performed the duties of the tonsorial profession for such of the boys as desired, always being willing to wait until “next pay-day” for remuneration. The boys say that John never varied in the amount of his bills—they were always the same. When any one desired to settle with him, and asked the amount of the debt, John had the account balanced to even “*two dollars.*” If remonstrated with for over-charging, he would go into the most minute explanation of the day and date of each job, and seldom failed to convince the most obtuse customer of the correctness of the account.

PAYING IN ADVANCE.

Our first Chaplain, Rev. Geo. W. DuBois, was ever on the alert to break up the many vices which are sure to find a lodgment among soldiers. Among other measures he

induced the boys of Company A to agree to pay twenty-five cents into the hospital fund each time they uttered an oath, and he hoped by this means to, partially at least, abate the evil in that company.

It is related by the boys that John Wroe, finding the arrangement rather expensive, called on the Chaplain, and in his blunt and straightforward manner inquired:

"Say, Chaplain, if I take a dollar's worth *in advance*, can't you let me have them cheaper?"

SERGEANT SHAIN.

In his "Lights and Shadows," Chaplain Lyle pays the following eloquent tribute to the memory of Sergeant Thomas Shain, of Company I, which, by permission, we gladly copy:

"Among those who died at Carthage, Tennessee, and whose dust quietly reposes in the burial-ground on the beautiful banks of the Cumberland, was Sergeant Shain, or, as he was known at home, Rev. Thomas Shain, minister of the United Brethren Church, and pastor of a congregation in Dayton at the time he entered the army. I desire to place on record here a tribute of more than common respect to the memory of this most excellent man.

"He was one of the most humble, unassuming, godly men with whom I was ever acquainted. His piety was genial, loving, and Christlike. Many an hour he spent in my tent, conversing on personal piety and the work of God in the army. The Thirty-sixth Ohio Regiment had no chaplain, and many a sermon he preached and many a prayer-meeting he held in behalf of that regiment. Not

a few were converted through his instrumentality, and claimed him as their spiritual father. Good brother Shain! How closely he walked with his God! With what child-like confidence and thrilling earnestness he could unite in the services at our prayer and fellowship meetings! And how refreshing, consequently, were his Christian conversations! With Thomas Fall, his friend and comrade, at whose grave he spoke of Christ and immortality, and with others of the dear, noble men of the Eleventh, Thirty-sixth, Eighty-ninth, and Ninety-second, he sleeps his last sleep, far from kindred dust. But he and they fill honored graves, and their memory will ever be green."

CURLY.

Curly was a remarkable animal. If he was not in possession of *reasoning* faculties his *instincts* approached so nearly to that human gift as to make a distinction unnecessary. He was as well acquainted with the members of the Regiment as any one, and if he could not call their names he was never mistaken in identifying an Eleventh man. He knew as well when a march or movement was in contemplation as if he understood every word of the order issued, and made his preparations accordingly. It was his custom upon receiving his "rations" to consume as much as he required, and then bury the balance. If, before he became hungry again, he noticed preparations for anything unusual going on in camp, he would immediately resurrect and eat his "reserves" and then patiently wait to take his place in the column.

On the march he was always in advance, and in a fight

was ever busy on the skirmish line. He was in his element when brisk firing was going on, and was never so happy as when in a "scrimmage." He took a prominent part in all the battles in which the Regiment was engaged, but particularly distinguished himself at Chickamauga, where he was taken prisoner. He refused to leave the field when our forces retired, but remained with the wounded, manifesting his sympathy for their misfortunes in an unmistakable manner. After the battle, the wounded were removed under flag of truce, at which time Curly made his escape and "joined his Company."

He was soon after missed from his quarters, and for several days nothing could be heard of him. It was reported after a while that a Captain in an Illinois regiment had a dog, answering to Curly's description, confined in his tent. Several of Company A boys, headed by Jules Ogier, called on the Captain who denied having the dog. Looking about the premises, the boys saw Curly fastened by a chain in an inclosure in the rear of the tent, but the Captain protested that it was not the dog for which they were searching. Curly hearing the boys, gave such evidence of acquaintance that several officers in the tent spoke in favor of the boys' right to him, and the Captain was obliged peaceably to give him up. (It is perhaps not necessary to say that the boys would not have considered "shoulder straps" of any consequence had not their claims to their dog been promptly recognized. And if it had been necessary, they would have had "backing" in every member of the Eleventh).

When the Regiment was returning home for muster-out, Curly got off the cars at Bowling Green, in Kentucky, and broke his leg. Before he could be got on board again the train started and left him. Although every exertion was

made to recover him, all seemed of no avail and he was given up for lost. After a few months, he was recovered, sent to Louisville, and from thence to Osborne, Greene County, Ohio, where he now "resides," well cared for by Mr. Oliver P. Baggott, a former member of the Regiment. Curly visited Dayton a few weeks since, and was heartily greeted by his numerous friends and "comrades." He is well and hearty, but his broken leg still causes him to limp badly. May he live until the "next war," and may that not be short of a thousand years.

MEDICAL PRACTICE.

While our regiment was stationed at Raleigh, Va., in the spring of 1862, Dr. Gill, our Assistant Surgeon, performed some very fine operations, among which was the resection of the head and upper portion of the left humerus of Henry Haubum, a member of the 37th Ohio, who had been wounded at Princeton. This was the first operation of the kind performed in that part of the army, and in such a scientific manner was it done that the man soon recovered and returned to his home in Sandusky, O.

An old gentleman by the name of Stewart, living in Wyoming county, some thirty-five miles from Raleigh, was shot one day while standing in front of his home by some person concealed in the bushes near by. He sent to Raleigh for medical assistance, and as the old gentleman was a strong and influential Union man, Col. Coleman furnished Dr. Gill an escort of twelve cavalymen, and sent him out to attend the sufferer. Starting late in the afternoon and traveling nearly all night, the Doctor reached Mr. Stewart's home about daylight. Upon examination, it was found

that two balls had struck the old man, one of which was extracted, the other left in. Making the wounded man as comfortable as possible, our party returned to camp.

Before Stewart recovered from his wounds, Erysipelas set in, for which treatment was commenced by the old Doctor of the neighborhood. The remedy used was *black cat's blood*; the animal to be caught (care being taken not to kill it), a piece of the tail cut off, and the blood allowed to fall upon and around the affected part! After a time our Surgeon was called to visit the old gentleman a second time, as it was thought the resident Doctor's(?) remedy might not suit in the case of a gun-shot wound! This is a specimen of the way in which Union men were used in West Virginia, as well as the medical treatment adopted in certain cases.

Mr. Stewart recovered, and came down the river when our toops fell back in August 1862.

A TRYING CASE.

For some time previous to the departure of our Regiment from Summerville to the South, a certain member of one of the companies had been sick with a disease that baffled all the efforts of the Surgeons. Being convinced that medicine would do no good, Dr. McC. determined to experiment on the case in a manner not "laid down in the books." When the Regiment was ready to move he had the man placed in an entirely empty army wagon, without a blanket or even a handfull of straw, threw in a few picks and shovels, and started this *rather* rough ambulance with the train.

Jolting, bumping and thumping over the rocky roads went the wagon, the patient using all the energy of which

he was possessed to ease his position and to keep out of the way of the tools, which kept bouncing about in a very lively manner. Becoming thoroughly exasperated at the rough treatment the man called out:

“Doctor! what in thunder did you put them shovels and picks in here for?”

“Why,” coolly replied the Doctor, “you are going to die, and we want them handy so you can be buried without loss of time!”

This capped the climax. The man swore he wouldn't die, and he didn't. From that moment he got better, and was soon able to perform his usual duties. This novel mode of treatment was probably all that saved him, as from some cause he had become thoroughly disheartened and would undoubtedly have died had not his combative energies been aroused as they were.

SERGEANT-MAJOR MITCHELL.

It gives us pleasure to insert the following tribute to the memory of Sergeant-Major Thomas M. Mitchell, who was selected by the writer, soon after the organization of the Regiment, for the position which he so ably filled. The “General Order” was issued by Col Lane, Jan'y 10, 1863.

“The Colonel Commanding deeply grieves to announce to the Regiment the death of the Late Sergeant-Major, THOMAS M. MITCHELL, from a wound received by the accidental discharge of a gun. The lamented deceased has filled the important position of Sergeant-Major almost ever since the first organization of the Regiment, and has upon all occasions discharged the arduous duties connected with his office faithfully and satisfactorily, and while so engaged gained the respect and esteem of not only all his comrades, but of all with whom he was associated.

His bereaved family have our warmest sympathies in the irreparable loss which has occasioned a vacancy in his home. Although it was not his lot to fall on the field of battle, with his face to the enemies of his country, yet we feel that he no less occupies a patriot's grave."

SEIGE OF RALEIGH.

Mention is made on pages 61 and 62 of the fight at Princeton, and defeat of the small force of Union troops at that point. All the day before we could hear nothing by telegraph from General Cox, and when, early the next morning news of the fight was brought in, Col. Coleman anticipated an attack on Raleigh. Head-quarters were moved from "Burgesses" (the boys will not forget Miss Kate B.,) to the Court House, and every man set to work preparing for a seige. The companies were quartered in houses forming almost a circle about the Court House. These houses were principally old-style log tenements, and were admirably calculated for defense against musketry. Every arrangement that skill or foresight could suggest was made for a successful resistance of the anticipated attack, and then all that we could do was to wait patiently for "something to turn up."

Companies E and F were at Gauley Bridge, and our command was quite small, but Captain Douglass was ordered to come up with all possible speed. The two companies arrived in good time, and added materially to the effective force.

After everything was prepared the fun commenced. The stoves made for use in the "Sibley" tents bear some resemblance to Parrott guns. Several of these sheet iron weapons were mounted on wagon wheels and posted on the

roads leading into town—others were set up on top of the log-house forts, the whole, at a little distance, presenting a very formidable appearance. “The Last Chance” was duly designated by a huge sign painted to order of “Chaplain” Cromer, and we are quite sure that had old Humphrey appeared in the vicinity the “moral effect” (in a military sense) of the arrangements would have caused him to pause before venturing an attack on the position.

Great anxiety was felt as to the fate of the men at Pack’s Ferry, and it was a dangerous operation to communicate with them just then. But it was necessary that Captain Lane should be informed of the state of affairs, and Andrew F. Thompson was selected as the messenger to bear dispatches to him. One of the numerous “contra-brands” at the post was ordered to accompany Andrew as a guide, and fully prepared with rations and ammunition the two started on their hazardous undertaking. Following the trails and bridle-paths over the mountains, through the valleys and deep gorges, known only to the “natives,” after a hard tramp the two men reached the detachment at the Ferry.

The state of affairs having so changed as to render the use of the Ferry unnecessary, the two companies were ordered to return to Raleigh, which they did in good time, bringing in a number of prisoners, a large quantity of tobacco, and accompanied by a squad of Union homeguards.

The Eleventh was now all together again, and we felt strong enough and brave enough to completely annihilate Humphrey Marshall and his ragamuffins, had they shown themselves in the vicinity. But they came not, and the “seige” was “raised” in time for “pay-day.”

COTTON HILL,

Although easy of access from the South, presents a very steep and rocky face on the side next to New River. From the summit across the river to where our camp was located at Gauley the distance is about half a mile, and at this short range the rebels bombarded us for a week in the fall of 1861. They were compelled, however, to shoot down hill, and their firing was neither accurate nor effective.

One day while the bombardment was in progress, the cook of Company C had a large dish of "batter" prepared from which he intended to make "slap-jacks" for dinner. A shell struck near the center of the Regiment, throwing the dirt in all directions, and utterly spoiling the batter. "Fire away, you d—d rebels," shouted the cook, shaking his fist at the battery, "but don't sprinkle dirt in my dinner!"

Corporal Roberds, of Company G, had a dish of beans spoiled by the same shell. The Corporal expressed himself very well satisfied that it was his dinner and not his life that was lost.

When the shells first commenced to land in and about our camp considerable amusement was created by the maneuvers of old Mrs. White, then managing the *cuisine* department for the officers of Company B. Rushing from her tent, with an old quilt wrapped around her, she made all possible speed to reach the ravine just north of the quarters. In her haste she became entangled in the folds of the quilt, and down the hill she went in rather a demoralized condition. The boys watched her motions with a great deal of interest, as they thought she was probably

giving an exhibition of a new feature in the "Zouave" drill, for which her friend—Col. De V.—was so famous!

We could see the smoke from the rebel cannon some seconds before hearing the *whiz* of the shell, and if the sound indicated that it would strike near our quarters, such shelter as was afforded by the logs and stumps about camp was made use of. Just behind Chaplain Du Bois' tent was a large stump behind which that gentleman, on one occasion at least, took refuge. We were much diverted in seeing our worthy friend dodge behind the stump, as it was a very *rotten* one, and we judge would have presented about as much resistance to a shell as would the walls of his tent. (We hope the Chaplain will pardon us for telling this, for we know the stump was rotten—we *tried it!*)

Finally the river was crossed by our men and the rebels driven away. In the ascent of the precipitous hill, and the occupation of the late rebel position, enough "incidents" occurred to fill a good sized volume. Only about one hundred and fifty of our men (about all that were fit for duty then) crossed the river, and these were scattered in small squads for a long distance up and down the hill. Several of these squads were forced to retreat before a superior force of rebels, and their only hope of escape was to reach the base of the hill. Down they went, their speed increasing at every step, and it was with difficulty that they could "brake up" in time to avoid plunging into the river!

Sergeant George Cart, of Company D, during the night, got inside the enemy's lines. Soon discovering the situation in which he was placed, he concentrated his energies in an attempt to escape. The rebels were thick between him and the river, and his only hope was to try and evade their guards and reach our lines near the Falls, about a mile

below. Happily overhearing their countersign for the night, he made use of it two or three times, but at last by some means was discovered to be a "Yankee" and he was vigorously pursued. With great perseverance and daring, he made his way down the western declivity of the hill, and finally encountering a detachment of Union troops just sent across below the Falls he was safe.

POINT PLEASANT.

There were probably few gayer places than Point Pleasant, Virginia, during the stay of the Eleventh in the winter of 1862. The duties of officers and men were light, and all had ample leisure for enjoyment and recreation, and the opportunities given were not neglected.

There had been a newspaper published in the town, but the proprietor departed for the more congenial South before the advent of the Union troops the summer previous. The materials—type, presses, &c., were all left, and soon after we became established in the town, several typo members of the Regiment opened up the office and started a Union paper, which they christened "THE ELEVENTH OHIO." The Editors and Proprietors(?) were Charles H. Wright, H. R. Howard and H. Lanbright, who were assisted by talented and distinguished contributors, members of the Regiment!

After the Regiment (excepting Co. F) left the Point, the paper was continued by E. H. Eyer, who changed the name and devoted its columns exclusively to the interests of that Company.

One of De Villiers' first acts here was to establish a patrol guard, with orders to arrest and place in the guard house everybody—male or female—found on the streets after nine o'clock. Before the order became generally known there was a party given at the house of a citizen one night, and about twelve o'clock, as a number of the young people who had been in attendance, were wending their way homeward, they suddenly encountered the patrol and were marched to the guard house! The good sense of the officer of the day prevented the full letter of the order being carried into effect, and the young ladies and their *beaux* were released from the awkward predicament. After a short time, however, acquaintances were formed between the members of the Regiment and the people of the town, and the order in question became a dead letter.

The first "party of the season" was held at the "Kline House," and was quickly followed by others at the "Virginia House." The music was furnished by the "Eleventh Regiment String Band," the principal players being Mr. Jo. S. Streeper, (a visitor) Butler, Hardenbrook and Gilson assisted by numerous "second fiddlers." Every company could boast of more or less performers on some sort of an instrument, and many were the "stag dances" enjoyed in the buildings occupied as Company quarters.

Captain Fielding Loury, A. Q. M., was stationed at the post, and many a pleasant evening was spent by Col. Coleman, and other officers, at his quarters.

In January both the Ohio and Kanawha rivers "got on a high," and overflowing the town made a "change of base" necessary for most of the companies. An immense quantity of Government forage was destroyed, as the water raised so rapidly that the hay, corn, &c., could not be moved,

although every exertion was made to save it. For a time, the officers, and many of the men, had to depend on the generosity of the citizens on the hill for a supply of provisions, and the favors then extended are not yet forgotten.

It may be surmised that we lived "high" at Point Pleasant. There was a good supply of chickens, turkeys, *beef tongue* (of which Capt. T. was very fond), &c. &c., in the neighborhood; and when any desired article was lacking it was an easy matter to transport from Cincinnati and other markets.

Although divine services had been regularly held since our arrival at the Point, a systematic religious organization was not effected until the 3d of March, 1862, when a meeting was held in Masonic Hall, where a "Bond of Union" and "Articles of Religion" were adopted, and quite a number of the men joined the organization, which was known as "The Union Church of the Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry." Chaplain Lyle was, of course, the prime mover in the organization, which he kept up during the term of the Regiment's service.

DIDN'T KNOW HIM.

General Rosecrans was sometimes careless in his dress, and at Sewell Mountain wore a citizen's overcoat somewhat rusty and dirty. He took it for granted that every one must know him in whatever guise he might appear, and was always particular to exact from his men the respect due his rank. He frequently walked alone through every part

of camp to see that good order and discipline were observed. On one of these excursions the following incident occurred :

It was on the top of Sewell Mountain. The day was rainy, and he was dressed in his citizen overcoat, slouched hat and top boots.

Forage was scarce and the teamsters were in the habit, when an opportunity offered, of taking an extra allowance for their horses.

To prevent this the guard was instructed to permit no one but the Quarter-master, or the Forage-master, to approach a certain large pile of oats and hay. A member of the Eleventh was on duty when the General, without paying any attention to him, attempted to cross his beat. The guard brought his gun down and ordered him to halt. The General was brought up standing, at the bayonet's point, and indignantly accosted the soldier with "Don't you know who I am?"

"No, and I don't care a d—n; I have my orders, and you can't pass here."

"But, I am General Rosecrans, commanding this army."

"Stand back, old fellow, I understand that game; you can't fool me; you are one of them d—d teamsters, sneaking around here for a chance to steal oats. Stand back! or I'll punch you."

There being no one near to recognize the General and pass him through he was compelled to take the back track. His momentary anger, however, gave way to a smile of good humor as he reflected that the guard was only doing his duty as a good soldier.

P. R. W.

GENERAL JACOB D. COX.

Our first Brigade commander was the gentleman whose name stands above, and who now most worthily occupies the gubernatorial chair of our State. Like thousands of others, he entered the service without any previous *practical* knowledge of the duties of his position, but his superior talents and close application enabled him soon to master all difficulties, and it is no flattery to pronounce him now one of the best Generals in the country.

His first work was to clear the rebels out of the Kanawha Valley, in which he was eminently successful, although at the time many thought him too slow in his movements. This feeling was shared by many in the small army under his command, and he was frequently bitterly denounced and ridiculed. We often heard foolish men intimate that he was no more loyal than he should be! For the benefit of any who may still think the General did not properly conduct that campaign, we have but to say that he moved as rapidly as the orders given him permitted or as it was prudent to go.

His persistent (seemingly so, at least), unbelief in the reports sent him by Col. Frizell, when we were operating on the Lewisburg road, caused great dissatisfaction among our men. We were fighting the rebels daily, and then to be told by a General miles in the rear that "he had *positive* information that there was no enemy in our front," was most too much for good nature. As an instance: We were one morning lying in wait for the rebels near Rich Creek, when Lieutenant Alexander arrived with certain orders from the General. In the course of the conversation that ensued, the Lieutenant spoke of the *reliable* information the General had received, mentioned above. Just

at that instant the rebels opened a brisk fire on our line, but a few rods distant. With a peculiar but bitter smile on his countenance, Colonel Frizell remarked:

“No rebels in our front, hey? If my reports are not believed at Gauley they will soon have all the evidence they want of that fact!”

We do not know what explanation the General can give for his course at that time, but now have now hesitancy in attributing to him the best of motives. In his earnest efforts to do every thing for the best, he allowed himself to be imposed upon by designing persons, to whose plausible stories he gave more credence than he should. The whole matter is well summed up in a remark we heard made by Colonel Frizell:

“The General is a mighty good fellow, but the *poorest judge of human nature* I ever saw.”

There was a poor chance for “glory” among the mountains of West Virginia, however much skill or bravery might be displayed, and it was not until the “Kanawha Division” went to the East that the worth of the men and their commander was properly recognized. By this time our “favorite General” had secured the entire confidence of his men, and all were as much gratified at his success and the splendid record he made there as he undoubtedly was of theirs.

General Cox’s career, from that time forward, is well known to the country. His undoubted gratification at the successful termination of the war, to which end he so long devoted his best energies, is only equalled by that of his many friends who feel proud that those efforts are appreciated by a grateful people.

GENERAL GEORGE CROOK.

The first time we saw this gentleman he was standing on the porch of a house near "Camp Sunday Road," in West Virginia, one afternoon in the month of September, 1861. His costume was half civil, half military, and as he had probably been taking it "rough and tumble" his appearance was not very prepossessing. We judged him to be Captain or Lieutenant of a company of Union "bushwackers," and we intend this in no disparaging sense, for it required a smart man to fill such a position at that time. Upon inquiry, however, we learned that he was Captain George Crook, of the regular army, lately appointed Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio, then in search of his regiment, which he had not yet seen.

When General Cox reorganized his army for the campaign of 1862, he placed Colonel Crook in command of a brigade composed of the Eleventh, Thirty-sixth and Forty-fourth Ohio Regiments, a portion of the Second Virginia Cavalry and a battery of artillery. (Our Regiment was detached from the brigade, and acted under General Cox's immediate orders).

The action of the 23d of May, at Lewisburg, where, with two regiments he defeated a largely superior force of rebels under General Heath, gave Colonel Crook great prestige as a skillful commander, and from that time forward his career was one of gratifying success.

His brigade took a prominent part in the battles fought on the Potomac in 1862, after which he was promoted to Brigadier-general of Volunteers and placed in command of a Division. In a little more than one year from the time we first saw him standing almost unnoticed and alone at the house near Sunday Road, he was returned to the same

vicinity, high in command and with a name as an officer of which any man might be proud.

Until the 31st of July, 1863, our regiment was under General Crook's command, at which time he was assigned to duty in a different field. Like all "regular" officers, his manner of doing business did not always meet with the approval of the volunteers. It seemed hard for him to understand the difference between the "machines" of the service in which he had been educated and those men over whom he held temporary command. Fence rails, pigs, chickens, &c., were considered public property by our "citizen soldiers," and when ordered to pay for or replace any thing of the kind consumed by them they were disposed to murmur. Aside from the faults which his "red tape" training naturally inculcated, nothing can be said against General Crook as a commander or a man, and his success is a source of gratification to the men who served under his orders so long and well.

GENERAL JOHN B. TURCHIN.

Stories innumerable—some good, some bad—have been told of this gentleman; none, however, having a tendency to disparage his bravery or kindness to his men.

We found the General to be an accomplished officer, a gentleman of fine social qualities, and on duty strict enough for all practical purposes. His ideas, from the very first, as to the proper means of conducting the war in the South, were quite different from those of officers holding higher positions; but his *system* was finally adopted to a great extent, showing him to be a man of sound judgment and clear foresight. He believed that the people who were to

blame for the war, should be compelled to pay the penalty for their crime to the fullest extent, and did not think their gardens, cornfields, potato patches, &c., too sacred to be *invaded* by Union soldiers. It will not be forgotten how severely the General was censured for giving his men the "freedom of the town" upon his first visit to Athens. We have no doubt but that it is with much satisfaction that he now contemplates the vindication of the policy he then inaugurated, by General Sherman in his march through the South, at a later period!

General Turchin was a fine drill-master, and when manœuvering his brigade nothing escaped his notice. His sense of the ludicrous was very keen and his quaint broken English remarks, caused much merriment among the men. One day while drilling his brigade, a rabbit jumped up from the grass in front of the line and started across the field. The General had the order for a change of front half given when his attention was drawn to the little animal; he stopped, looked at its lively motions, and concluded—

"H—! dare goes a rappit!"

When the army was moving south from Murfreesboro, the orders were very strict against foraging. One evening after stopping for the night near a large sweet potato patch, our boys went for the potatoes in a hurry. General Reynolds, commanding the Division, saw the foragers from his tent, and immediately mounted his horse, rode down to General Turchin's quarters and reprimanded him rather severely for not placing a guard about the premises. Gen. T. protested that he had *forgotten* the matter, but that he would immediately attend to it in person. Ordering Lieut. Roney (who had charge of the provost guard) to follow him

with the guards, the General rode down to where the boys were filling their haversacks.

“What you doing dare, boys?”

“Getting sweet potatoes, General.”

“You besser get out of dare—de guards are coming. *Besser you go round dat way*, boys, or de guards will catch you!” said the General, pointing in an opposite direction to that from which the guards were coming.

We might multiply such instances almost indefinitely, but it is sufficient to say that the General always regarded the comfort and welfare of his men in preference to that of the rebel inhabitants of the country where he happened to be. His “fighting qualities” are too well known to need commendation at our hands. The grand charge led by him at Chickamauga is one of the principal features of that bloody field, and stamps him as a most brave and successful commander.

The General is now (August, 1866,) engaged in business in Chicago, Illinois. We wish him and his accomplished lady (who is about as good a *General* as her husband) the most abundant success in all their undertakings.

LOST.

Ed. B. Warman, who enlisted in September, 1864, and was a member of Company C, of the battalion, had quite an adventure on the march through the South. With a comrade, he started out foraging and got lost, and for five days walked about through the swamps, at times falling in with different corps of the army, but feeling as greatly “out of his reckoning” when with the strange troops as if they were denizens of another country. Falling in with the

Twentieth Corps he remained several days with some friends he found there, but becoming tired of "visiting" he determined to make a break for his own corps, which he learned was marching on a parallel road about ten miles to the left. After a toilsome march through the pine forests, Ed. and his friend finally reached their company, and found that they had been about given up as "gobbled" by the rebels.

Mr. Warman kept a diary of every day's proceedings while he was in the service—distances marched, rivers crossed, adventures, personal and otherwise, &c.,—for the use of which he has our thanks.

"GREASED MINNIES."

While our Regiment was encamped at Raleigh, Va., one of the company officers feeling that his stomach needed a change from the regular bill of fare, purchased from the Sutler a box of Sardines. While regaling himself with the luxury, one of the men passed the tent, and being somewhat surprised at the unusual sight of the officer lunching alone, reported the fact to his "mess" as follows:

"The Captain is on a h—l of a spree! I just now passed his tent and saw him have four boxes of *sourdeens*, and a lot of other fixings!" After a pause he continued: "I don't like *sourdeens*, but I do like them little *greased minnies*."

RESERVES—RALLY.

While our army was at Chattanooga many reconnoissances, in force, were made, and sometimes quite severe skirmishes took place during the movements. Our Regiment had been placed in the advance on several occasions, and the boys having secured all the "glory" they cared for, thought it about time that they were learning something about the duty of "reserves." They also began to feel hard towards General Turchin, who they thought pushed them forward for the purpose of securing fame for himself. The General, however, was about as desirous of trying the rear as any one, and on one occasion received the promise that his Brigade should act as reserve to a movement that was to be made on the enemy's position.

The troops moved out in good order, our Brigade bringing up the rear, and the boys were congratulating themselves on the prospect of escaping the hard fighting which was thought would take place. The "ball opened" quite lively in front, the rebel guns spitting grape and canister very spitefully. We don't know how it happened, but the Eleventh was almost immediately at the front and in a full charge towards the rebel lines! When within a short distance of their batteries, the men were ordered to lie down, and for some time grape, canister and musket balls flew in a perfect "sheet" of leaden fury but a few inches above their heads.

"The object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished," the Regiment was ordered to withdraw. Major Higgins was in command, and from the peculiar twitching of that well-known "beauty-mark" on his cheek, he evidently enjoyed the "situation." Stepping out in front the Major dryly remarked:

“Well, this beats all the *reserve* I ever saw! If *this* is what they call reserve, I prefer duty in *front*!”

On another occasion the Eleventh was ordered to relieve another regiment on picket close to the enemy's line. Arriving near the point where the picket reserve was usually stationed, the men that had been on duty were met retreating from their position in great disorder before a party of rebels who had made a charge on the pickets. A line of skirmishers was immediately thrown out from the Eleventh, with orders to bayonet any man of the retreating regiment who attempted to pass through the line. Billy Hilliard, who was but a boy in years, and “small for his age,” was one of the skirmishers, and seizing one of the skedaddling Captains by the collar, raised his voice to its shrillest focus, and accosted him as follows :

“What are you running away for? *Why the devil don't you rally your men!*”

INNOCENCE.

In our reconnoissance to the right of Lee's army at Sewell Mountain, our skirmishers came on to the rebel pickets unperceived by the latter. Sergeant Charley Achuff and several others fired and the rebels evacuated. John Glaspy was one of the skirmishers but did not fire, nor did he even make a motion to that end.

“Why didn't you shoot, John?” asked one of the boys.

“Oh they looked so *innocent* I didn't like to hurt them!” replied the good natured fellow.

John's tender feelings did not last long, and he never failed after that time to hit wherever he saw a head.

A HARD TRAMP.

About the 18th of August, 1861, Lieutenant Hatfield, of Company A, was ordered to select half a dozen men and scout the country from the Lewisburg road north to Gauley River, to ascertain if there were any roads by which the rebels could "flank" us and get to the rear. Crossing the first range of mountains the party found three farm houses in the valley, one of them the residence of a rebel quartermaster, whose wife gave the men a good supper.

For two days the party scoured the country, climbing mountains, and forcing their way through dense laurel thickets, without discovering any road which could be made available by the enemy. When the party started on the scout the regiment was lying at Rich Creek. On their return, while resting on the top of Rich Creek Mountain, Lieutenant H. heard musketry firing in the direction of the place where he had left the regiment. Hastening down the mountain (which took some hours), he cautiously approached the former camp, but no person was to be seen. From the appearance of things a hasty evacuation of the locality had been made, but which way the regiment had gone could not be determined. Judging that if the enemy were being pursued a guard would have been left at the camp, the Lieutenant concluded that the regiment had been worsted and fallen back toward Gauley. But then might not the rebels have followed, thereby throwing his party in *their rear*? was the question to decide. If this should be the case, a long detour over the mountain would be necessary to avoid the rebels, but the boys were too tired to think of that, and they resolved to go through by the road. After resting and bathing their weary feet the little party started and soon came to the barricades near Hawk's Nest. It had now become quite dark, and the men moved with

great caution over and around the numerous obstructions. Near the bend in the road at "Rob Hites" they heard the "click" of muskets and came to a halt. Upon being challenged, they made themselves known, and were happy to meet their comrades of the Eleventh.

It will be remembered that the regiment had that morning retired from Rich Creek to Hawk's Nest. Presuming that the Lieutenant and his party would be on the return about this time, they had been given up for lost, as it was thought they would certainly encounter rebel soldiers upon the road. They were heartily welcomed, and complimented for their bravery and endurance.

AT SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

The Eleventh, with other regiments, had reached the rear of the enemy, after very severe fighting, and the rebels were retreating in disorder. At this time a rebel color-sergeant and color-guard emerged from the chestnut undergrowth, and marched directly toward the place where Colonel Coleman, with a squad of men, happened then to be. When about forty paces away, a shot was fired and one of the guard fell, but the color-bearer kept steadily on his course until halted by Colonel Coleman, who ordered him, in the usual terms adopted on such occasions, to surrender. When the rebel stopped, a stone fence, behind which our boys were lying, was all that separated them. After pausing a moment the rebel hastily raised a pistol and fired directly at Colonel Coleman, strangely missing him. The rebel (who was certainly a brave fellow) immediately turned to run, but a shot in the shoulder and another in the head felled him to the earth. Several other shots were

fired at him just as he was falling, and upon examination it was found that seven or eight bullets had entered his body.

F. M. Underwood and John B. Roberds became separated from their comrades. John was some distance behind in the laurel, and when he got through he saw Francis standing in an open space loading and firing at the rebels. Calling to Roberds to come up, Frank remarked as he joined him, "This is the best place you ever saw!"

Just then a rebel, with a white blanket thrown over his shoulder, started out of the bush on the run.

"Now watch, John," said Frank, "and see him tumble!"

Deliberately raising his gun Frank fired and the rebel fell. "There," says he, "that is the *fourth* one I have landed just there!"

The balls were flying pretty thickly about the boys, and John remarked that they would be killed if they remained there much longer. "Oh," says Frank, "I never thought of that! I guess we had better get back a little!" and the brave fellows retired to a less exposed position.

BOUND TO GO TO WAR.

It is related of John Blackford of Company F, that when the call was made for volunteers he was living in the country and did not possess "stamps" enough to transport himself to a recruiting station. Having made the determination to become a "soldier for the Union," Johnny confiscated his father's dog, and sold him for the enormous sum of twenty-five cents! With this amount of ready cash in his pocket, he wended his way to the nearest rendezvous, and enrolled himself as one of Uncle Sam's crack-eaters.

A REGIMENT IN HOSPITAL.

In the Second Kentucky Regiment were a great many Cincinnati "bummers," who were noted and successful foragers whenever anything eatable was to be had. In the way of notoriety the regiment had a great deal to shoulder, as they received the "credit" for nearly all the "confiscations" made by the boys of other regiments.

Between this regiment and the Eleventh considerable strife existed as to who should secure the most "forage," and at the same time shift the responsibility of the confiscation to the other command. As a consequence numerous jokes were perpetrated, and the wits of each regiment were always on the alert for an opportunity to get "rigs" on each other.

Our regiment, small at the start, became greatly reduced in numbers by the time we were getting back to Gauley from the Sewell Mountain expedition. In fact, the day we marched from Lookout to Mountain Cove the regiment looked not larger than a full company, and the men marched slowly and with little spirit. For the first time during the campaign other regiments beat us marching, and the Second Kentucky had their tents pitched by the time we got into camp. We were ordered to file into a field immediately adjoining the Kentucky regiment, and just as we were doing so they called out:

"Hallo, Eleventh! Where are you going? *That aint the way to the hospital!*"

This was the heaviest joke of the season, and gave the Kentucky boys "one ahead" for the time.

A GENEROUS ACT.

It would give us great pleasure to notice the many instances of personal daring and bravery exhibited by the men of our regiment, while in the performance of their duty as soldiers. The men have been very backward in furnishing us personal incidents, and we can only generally say that the lustre of the feats performed in "ye olden time" by the Knights of history would pale when brought in comparison with many thrilling exploits and incidents of daring adventure performed by many of our men. An instance of generous bravery occurs to us which we will relate:

At the battle of Chickamauga our skirmishers got so close to the rebel lines that it was dangerous to move in any direction. The men were scattered at irregular distances over a considerable space of ground, and were generally "treed." The officer commanding the party was sheltered by a tree some distance nearer the rebels than any one else, and immediately in his rear, behind another tree, was Corporal James C. McLaughlin. Calling out the corporal inquired:

"Who is ahead of you Cap?"

"No one," was the response.

"Well I won't stand that," replied the brave fellow, and darting out from his shelter he took position a rod or more in advance of the Captain, and remained there until it was safe to retire.

DUTCH VINEGAR.

Jimmy Tallon was sick, and Jimmy wanted something a little better than hard-tack and bacon. So he sent a comrade to the sutler shop with his message.

"Ask Kano if he won't plase to let yees have a dhrap of whisky for a poor sick b'ye."

Keno was not allowed to sell whisky to the men, but sent Jimmy a bottle of first-rate Catawba wine.

Jimmy had never tasted such wine as that, and became enraged over the "sour sthuff," as he thought a joke was being played on him. After he was able to get about again he walked down to the sutler's and pitched into Keno rough shod.

Kano, fwat the divil was that yees sint me in the bothle whin I was sick?"

"That was the best kind of Catawba wine, Jimmy," replied Keno, good naturedly.

"Cathawba h—I! It was nothin' but dom'd *Dutch Vinegar*, and I've a mind to lick yees like the divil, ye little bit of a long whiskered sphalpeen ye!"

It took some time to pacify Jimmy, which was not fully accomplished until he was furnished with a good strong dose of his dearly loved "crather."

A "SNAIK" STORY.

It was the custom, in perhaps too many of our volunteer regiments, to keep a supply of spirituous liquors on hand at head-quarters, if for no other purpose than the entertainment of visitors. Sutlers were generally allowed to keep a small quantity for the benefit of such officers as could *afford* to indulge in the luxury—the price varying from \$2,50 to \$5,00 for a very small pint bottle of "twenty-five cent whisky."

Our "head-quarters," while at Raleigh, entertained a great deal of company. Pay-masters, Quarter-masters,

Commissaries, etc., passing back and forth from Gauley to the front, found it convenient to stop and enjoy the well-known hospitality of the Eleventh. As a consequence, empty pint bottles became quite numerous about the windows and odd corners of the log school-house in which head-quarters were established.

The bottle that was "doing duty" for the time being was usually placed on a stand under the window near the entrance, and to the bottle which, nearly empty, stood there "one quiet evening in June," hangs a tale. Upon retiring for the night we noticed that the little round glass concern was quietly reposing in its proper place, and that it contained about one good stiff "horn." In the morning the liquor had disappeared, and in its place was a beautiful green *snake* comfortably filling the bottle with its coils. The eyes of the little reptile were bright as coals and its forked blood-red tongue darted wickedly up the neck of the bottle when any one approached. How it got there is a mystery, unless the *label* pasted on the bottle will give the reader some light on the subject, viz:

PURE "ESSENCE" OF WHISKY.

Sold by the

SUTLER OF THE ELEVENTH O. V. I.

Every bottle warranted to produce one or more fine Snakes.

PRICE, - - - - - \$2,50.

It may be that Tommy Mitchell, Phoch. Way, or our friend Ferguson, the scribe, might explain the mystery; but if not, the only person we know of who can is our worthy friend John King, of Piqua, to whom we respectfully refer all who desire to know more on the subject.

WHEN WE WENT SOLDIERING.

Among other "material" from which we have compiled this work, is a copy of "The Troy Times," dated May 2, 1861. A good portion of the paper is filled with letters from Camps Jackson and Dennison, which we have found very interesting.

We take the liberty of copying extracts from some of the correspondence, as we believe a reminiscence of their first soldier experience will be of interest to all. We have made some slight changes in the wording of the letters, which we find necessary in order to divest the matter of some purely *local* facts of little importance now, and to give it that *general* interest which we desire. We hope the writers will be satisfied with this explanation. The first is a letter written by a visitor to "Camp Jackson :"

Last Thursday evening I left Troy on a visit to Camp Jackson, to see our friends. Although it was nearly four o'clock in the morning when we arrived at Columbus Depot, still having letters and messages to our friends in Camp we went directly from the Depot there. A gallant member of Captain Nolan's Company, of Dayton, was on guard at the gate of entrance and although wide awake and prompt in duty we soon satisfied him who we were, and of the patriotic nature of our mission; he at once dispatched a sergeant to the officer in command to admit us. In two minutes the permit came and the gate was opened, and we repaired at once to the Trojan Camp, the entrance to which we found also guarded by one on watch; but knowing our character as well as whence we came he ushered us instantly into the narrow hall of the sleeping apartments. Here were our men, sound asleep in their beds of straw. We wakened a few, and delivered to them our mail matters, requesting that no others should be disturbed till the "grey of the morning." We then left Camp and walked up to the Goodale House in this City, stowed away our overcoats, took a wash, and then went to the room of our representative in the Ohio Legislature.

In front of the State House, and indeed on all fronts, companies of recruits were out, the drums beating and the officers forming their men into line, to lead them into camp preparatory for drill and breakfast. I suppose at least 1000 men had slept in the various halls of the State House. On Thursday our military friend, Capt. A. H. Coleman, had been worthily promoted to the post of Major of this Regiment, thus occasioning a vacancy in the place which he had before filled. The company had just, with entire

unanimity, elected that gallant soldier of the Mexican Campaign, Dr. J. V. Curtis, Captain. And owing to causes noticed in the published proceedings of Capt. Drury's Company, Lieutenant Culbertson was compelled to resign and return home. Dr. Hoagland was that morning promoted from the position of Second to that of First Lieutenant, and our gallant young friend of the Mormon Campaign, Jerome Weller, was chosen to that made vacant by Dr. Hoagland's promotion.

From another letter, dated at Camp Dennison, April 30, 1861, we extract the following:

Saturday noon last, we were told to hold ourselves in readiness to march in one hour. After hurriedly dispatching our dinners, we quickly drew from our *bunks* our extensive wardrobe, packed it away, and fell in. In due course of time we were marched over the line and inspected by Col. King. After this formal proceeding, which occupied something less than two hours, under a meridian sun, our hearts were cheered by a few kind remarks from our fellow townsmen, Messrs. Kile and McClung.

Well, after considerable suspense about the time of going, and our real destination, we were told by Lieut. Col. Frizell, that we would leave the next (Sunday) morning at 5 o'clock. We were in some measure satisfied with this, although few of us knew where we were actually going. We retired Saturday evening expecting to get up in the morning at 3 o'clock, but about 8½ o'clock it commenced raining like fury and continued to do so without intermission, until about 10. About 9 orders came from Headquarters countermanding our march until 5 o'clock Monday morning. Many of the poor fellows, worn out by drill, etc., of the previous day, fell to sleep before hearing the last announcement, and aroused us all the next morning at 3 o'clock, the time appointed for rising.

The Sabbath was remarkably quiet considering the number and variety of characters on the ground. There was little drilling during the entire day, but singing could be heard from all quarters.

Two and a half o'clock Monday morning we turned out and hurried to and fro in preparation for leaving for Camp Dennison, as it was generally understood by this time that this was to be the place of sojourn to learn the art of war. We packed up again, and to put in the time, we drilled awhile, and then partook of our breakfast, which we heartily enjoyed, as it was at the Neil House, and not at the "Buzzard," where we were furnished at one time with *crawling* meat.

The battalion made an imposing appearance as it marched forth in the early dawn of the sun, composed of a regiment and a half of men—the 11th and half of the 3d. After some delay, we boarded the cars, thirty in number, and moved off on the Little Miami R. R. for Camp Dennison. It was a grand sight to see this long train turning a curve. Every station greeted us with hearty hurrahs, and in every house the maidens waived their handkerchiefs to signify their good will toward the soldiers, and to evince their patriotism. We rode through a glorious section of the country, and as we

went southward the tall and graceful hills grew more lovely in appearance, by their more advanced stage of vegetation.

After seven hours ride, we reached the place that had been the source of so much surmise to more than a thousand anxious hearts. Instead of finding a Camp all plotted off and fully arranged, were marched into naked wheat fields, there to build our quarters and to prepare our own rations. The task we found the most onerous, was carrying boards, and every thing else nearly a fourth of a mile over the field. The men, however, all bore it cheerfully, and by night had comfortable lodging. This morning was dismal enough, for it rained last night, and not a few of us got thoroughly soaked before morning, not having room in our shanties for all. We fared better than many others, because we had reserved our rations sent by our kind and ever-to-be-remembered friends at home. The way we disposed of them last night and this morning, can only be realized and fully appreciated by those who were eye witnesses of the scene. We are now transferred into a regular village, swarming with men, busy and active as bees.

THE "WELCOME HOME."

The citizens of the towns and vicinities where each company of our Regiment was raised, gave the men appropriate welcomes on their return from the field. But the most general welcome and re-union of the members took place at Greenville, Ohio, on the 5th of July, 1864.

In the morning of the day on which Col. Frizell bade the men farewell at Point Pleasant, he extended an invitation to all to call and see him at his home. Their term of service having expired, and another invitation being extended by the Colonel, a large number of the members of the Regiment visited him on the day above mentioned. Suitable preparations had been made for their reception, and the occasion was one of mutual pleasure to all concerned.

The Union ladies and gentlemen of the town and vicinity gave the Colonel their hearty assistance in preparing for and entertaining his guests, and they succeeded in making the occasion a glorious one, and showing that their hearts

were in the cause for which their war-worn visitors had been battling for more than three years preceding.

A magnificent and bounteous dinner was spread in the beautiful grove adjoining the town. After all had partaken to their satisfaction, a "welcome home" speech was delivered by Riley Knox, Esq., which was briefly but eloquently responded to by Colonel Street. Hon. W. B. McClung, of Miami County, made a short but timely address to the assembly, after which Colonel Frizell talked to the boys in his peculiarly happy style. Dr. Gard, of Greenville, closed the speech-making, after which Cols Frizell and Jo. C. Horton, of Piqua, sung "The Battle Cry of Freedom," the chorus being joined in by the entire assembly, who made the woods ring with the patriotic music.

Late in the afternoon the company returned to town, highly delighted with their entertainment. Although the day was nearly gone, and many had started for their homes on the evening trains, the festivities of the occasion were not concluded. After partaking of a bountiful supper at the residence of Colonel Frizell, that gentleman led a "squad" of his old officers and men on a "tour of inspection" through the town, calling on many of the Colonel's friends, at every place being heartily welcomed. A social party in the evening concluded the "exercises" of the occasion, which we are quite sure were not soon forgotten by the good people of Greenville.

The reception given A and I at Dayton, D and H at Troy, and B and F at Piqua, reflected creditably on the patriotic people of those cities, and we presume that the other companies of the regiment were as kindly received by their friends.

THE THREE-MONTHS' SERVICE.

Nearly six months have elapsed since notice of the publication of this volume was first given, and during that time we have made every effort in our power to obtain interesting and important information. We have been able to secure the rolls of seven of the companies composing the Regiment as originally organized. After repeated correspondence and personal solicitation we have failed to obtain any facts relating to companies C, E and I, of which Riley Knox, of Darke county, Langston, of Miami county, and Jonathan Crainer, of Darke county, were the respective Captains. We brought the matter to the notice of these gentlemen by every means we could think of, but they ever maintained the most vigorous silence and inactivity. As we knew of no other means of obtaining the necessary information but through them, we have been compelled to close the book without including the names of members of their companies.

On page 20 we state that there were at first but *nine* companies in the Regiment. This is an error which is more fully explained elsewhere.

As the matter is attended to in the beginning of the book, it will here be unnecessary to enlarge upon the three-months' service.

FIELD AND STAFF.

J. FINDLAY HARRISON, Col. JOSEPH W. FRIZELL, Lt. Col.

AUGUSTUS W. COLEMAN, Major.

HENRY T. RAVENSCRAFT, Adjt. J. FRANK GABRIEL, Surgeon.

JOHN D. SHANNON, Q. M. HENRY Z. GILL, Asst. Surg.

E. HANSON MAYO, Sergeant-Major.

DAVID KELLY, Commissary-Sergeant.

COMPANY A.

An account of the organization of this company will be found on page 128. The following is the three months' roster:

Calvin J. Childs, Captain, commissioned to date from April 18, 1861.

George W. Hatfield, First Lieutenant, commissioned to date from April 18, 1861.

Thomas L. Steward, Second Lieutenant, commissioned to date from April 18, 1861.

SERGEANTS.—John W. LaRue, Orderly; William K. Young, John C. Kiefaber, John C. Reed.

CORPORALS.—Elias Shank, James R. Hogue, David K. Curtis, Benjamin Munday.

PRIVATES.

Frank Allen,	Charles Green,	Jacob H. Pritz,
Charles R. Allen,	William Harvey,	James Posells,
Samuel Ambrose,	William Hellriggle,	Edward Pilate,
Leopold D. Billet,	Samuel J. Henderson,	Oscar Palmer,
Andrew Brown,	William T. Harris,	George W. Rowe,
William Baker,	Wilkinson Higgins,	Edward Rull,
Jesse Booker,	Jacob Hendrickson,	Elias Reeder,
Robert Bently,	John Hamilton,	Henry Rasner,
George Buvinger,	Allen Hayes,	Frank G. Sherman,
John Black,	William Hatfield,	Joseph P. Staley,
John F. Cotteral,	Henry S. Hendrickson,	George Solomon,
John W. Cline,	David Hummel,	Joseph Stonebraker
Patrick Carroll,	John D. Kenny,	Henry B. Sortman,
Clay Clark,	Jacob Kirby,	Martin L. Sheets,
John W. Crouse,	Jerome King,	Samuel B. Shoup,
George Corson,	George S. LaRue,	Giles H. Solace,
Joseph Cotteral,	John Link,	Silas B. Simpson,
James L. Cummings,	John Lowe,	Lewis Schwartz,
Henry Carnady,	Charles Lewis,	John B. Shephard,
Daniel Carson,	Henry Meyers,	John B. Steward,
George A. Caswell,	James Mahan,	Sylvester Thompson,
George Carnell,	Montgomery Minnick,	John Turner,
Henry Callahan,	Benjamin Method,	Frank Updyke,
James O. Davis,	William Matthews,	Eugene Wright,
Lewis Eby,	David Moss,	Frank Wines,
George Engle,	Harvey D. McGalard,	John M. Wuichett,
Martin Eller,	Milo Newcom,	John Wroe,
Joseph Fleming,	Julius Ogier,	George Wentz,
Robert Frank,	Moses W. Pierce,	Ralph E. Weller,
John S. Funk,	James Phillips,	Joseph Wyrick.
Alexander Gammack,	John E. Platt,	

COMPANY B.

For an account of the organization of this company, see page 169.

Thomas L. P. Defrees, Captain, commissioned to date from April 20, 1861.

Samuel Alward, First Lieutenant, commissioned to date from April 20, 1861.

John D. Shannon, Second Lieutenant, commissioned to date from April 20, 1861.

SERGEANTS.—C. A. Holtzerman, Orderly; Isaac M. Johnson, Alexander Duncan, George W. Statler.

CORPORALS.—Benjamin F. Derby, William Bigler, Robert B. Chappel, Carl F. Weber.

PRIVATES.

John E. Alexander,	Edward E. Hopkins,	James Roach,
Samuel D. Butler,	Julius F. Hraby,	Joshua C. Ruland,
James Burtch,	Wash. F. Harbaugh,	David Ramsbottom,
Michael Bivens,	Elijah Jessup,	Charles Reed,
Jacob Bauman,	Samuel Jacobs,	John P. Rea,
A. M. Bowdle,	Jesse Jeffries, (died May	John H. Rouzer,
Charles C. Barnett,	7, 1861);	James H. Robinson,
William R. Beamer,	Frank Johnson, (died	Valentine Schultz,
Joseph Besanceney,	July 21, 1861);	John H. Simons,
Frederick Brookman,	Woster B. Jordan,	Jacob Shunk,
Charles W. Bennett,	William H. H. Kelly,	Nicholas Schmidt,
Charles J. Cottingham,	Louis Keifer,	William F. Shaffer,
Liberty Carson,	Gerhard E. Koester,	William D. Schmidlapp,
Angus C. Campbell,	Christian Keifer,	Joseph Schuler,
Daniel Clark,	William H. Kelly,	John Schubert,
James M. Campbell,	John M. Long,	Frank Steiner,
Ezra B. Chambers,	David M. Layman,	Joseph Strong,
Oliver H. Dye,	Frederick Lucke,	David M. Sullenbarger,
Levi Dingler,	John Lang,	John W. Stewart,
Jonathan D. Edge,	Charles E. Livingston,	Benjamin F. Shoup,
William M. Elliott,	Rynd E. Lawder,	Daniel Vallery,
Louis R. Fox,	William Stutterbein,	Frederick L. Walton,
Michael Firman,	Benjamin F. Levering,	Byron Woodcox,
James T. Ferguson,	Charles J. McClure,	Cornelius Woodcox,
Ambrose Flommerfelt,	John Manning,	William Webe,
John A. Folk,	George W. Martin,	William Warner,
August Houck,	John Nodler,	Milton H. Wilson,
Carl Hartman,	Christian B. Oliver,	Harman Waterman,
George Hillman,	Sam. B. Paddock, (pro-	Frederick Young.
George S. Hardenbrook,	moted to 2nd Lieut.)	

COMPANY D.

This company was recruited by Augustus H. Coleman, in Troy and vicinity, Miami County, Ohio. The enlistments date from the 22d day of April, 1861. We copy from the roll as it stood after Coleman was promoted to Major. It will be seen that many of the members re-enlisted and held the company organization.

John V. Curtis, Captain.

Henry T. Ravenscraft, First Lieutenant. Appointed and acted as Adjutant.

Jarvis S. Rodgers, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.—Bailey Plumb, William W. Knoop, Smith H. Williams, Augustus Runga.

CORPORALS.—Johnson B. Geisinger, George W. Day, George Cart, Jacob F. McKee.

P R I V A T E S .

Valentine Amarine,
George Anderson,
James A. Brown,
Theodore Boyce,
James Buzzard,
Silas A. Beanblossom,
Cyrus Black,
Wm. H. H. Butterfield,
William Cotral,
Henry C. Crampton,
Corrad Commet,
Sylvester Couch,
Joshua Couch,
Solomon Dill,
Fletcher Dimmet,
Archibald Darrow,
William T. Fry,
Uriah Favorite,
William G. Felton,
Edward Griffin,
Wm. H. H. Gahagan,
Lawson C. Harrison,
George Harrison,

John Hyatt,
Jacob Hartman,
David Hexminger,
John Hartley,
Arthur J. Hartley,
George Irons,
Franklin Johnson,
Peter Johnson,
Corbly Kinney,
Samuel Knoop,
Christian Krise,
Jacob D. Kennedy,
Henry Leffel,
John A. Martin,
Solomon M. McMeisters,
Samuel Max,
Orlando H. Murray,
Wm. H. Magallaird,
John Moxham,
Daniel McClasky,
Martin Metze,
William Myer,
William McCurdy,

William McCoy,
Obediah B. N. Owen,
George Pearl,
William N. Parker,
William Roe,
Robert Ravenscraft,
Hugh A. Reynolds,
Sol. H. Rhodehamel,
Robert R. Smith,
Joseph S. Skank,
Enos Sayres,
Judson Sayres,
Jacob R. Sterrett,
David Shoup,
Charles Segar,
General Shill,
Isaac Vanness,
Charles Williams,
Joseph S. Williams,
Aaron Whitmore,
David Wallace,
John V. Wolverton,
Charles M. Yasto.

COMPANY F.

For an account of the organization of this Company, see page 136.

Stephen Johnston, Captain, commissioned to date from April 18, 1861.

Isaac S. Clark, First Lieutenant, commissioned to date from April 18, 1861. (Subsequently enlisted in a cavalry regiment, and served full term.)

Solomon Teverbaugh, Second Lieutenant, commissioned to date from April 18, 1861.

SERGEANTS.—Everard C. Jordan, George Benton, Samuel McClay, John W. Morrin.

CORPORALS.—William N. Kelly, Jacob M. Sullenbarger, Joseph D. Sherer, (subsequently enlisted in the Ninety-fourth Regiment), Charles P. Achuff.

PRIVATES.

William H. Alexander,	John T. Garvey,	Thomas M. Mitchell,
William Anthony,	Jacob T. Humfreville,	Isaac N. Minshall,
Oliver S. Bolser,	Jacob Higgle,	John McClay,
Edward C. Burton,	William C. Johnston,	Wallace W. Morehead,
Robert Bodkins,	Elias Jones,	Nelson F. Overmeyer,
Wilson T. Bobo,	Marion Jones,	Michael O'Brien,
Charles S. Bradley,	William Krayner,	Charles Poppineau,
Samuel C. Cole,	Abner Kellenbarger,	Jabus Rayner,
James Crowley,	James H. C. Kerr,	Frederick Reibold,
John Crowley,	John M. Kelly,	James B. Redman,
George A. Conklin,	George W. Kirk,	John Ralston,
George W. Day,	David A. Keeler,	Presley Stone,
Leonard Dabus,	Benjamin Ludwig,	Adam Stelser,
Caspar Decker,	Isaac N. Lyons,	Jacob Thompson,
Edward Deputee,	Samuel Lippincott,	Samuel Thompson,
Joseph W. Drake,	William J. Lines,	Charles Thompson,
Elijah H. Eyer,	William T. Love,	Thomas R. Thompson,
George B. Frye,	Thomas McNair,	James T. West,
Peter Farner,	Martin McNeely,	Arthur Winner,
Matthias Glaser,	Timothy Merica,	John H. Wahmhoff,
Michael Grady,	Henry C. Mack,	Charles F. Wattenberg,
George E. Gordon,	Thomas E. Morrow,	Martin Whitmer,
John Glaspy,	William F. Mercer,	Henry Woolery.

COMPANY G.

This was one of the original companies of the Regiment. It was recruited in Dayton, Ohio, the enlistments of the men dating from April 22, 1861. Although the Company did not hold its organization, nearly all of the men re-enlisted in other companies.

M. P. Nolan, Capt., commissioned to date from April 22, 1861. Appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fiftieth Regiment Ohio Vol. Inf. December 16, 1861, and Colonel of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment Ohio Vol. Inf. August 6, 1863, but by reason of the consolidation of those regiments with others, did not go to the field with them.

Samuel B. Smith, First Lieutenant, commissioned to date from April 22, 1861. Appointed Captain in the Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Robert Patterson, Second Lieutenant, commissioned to date from April 22, 1861. Was subsequently a commissioned officer in the Sixty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

SERGEANTS.—J. H. Thomas, Orderly; Ashley Brown, (subsequently entered the Twelfth Regiment Ohio Vol. Inf. as First Lieutenant; taken prisoner at Scarey Creek, Va., July 17, 1861; paroled, and was on duty at Columbus, Ohio, for some time; exchanged and promoted to Captain, and re-joined his regiment); W. H. Layton, S. Hays.

CORPORALS.—H. G. Tibbals, H. W. Orris, S. Hays, Jas. S. Kreidler, (subsequently enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighth Ohio Regiment; was promoted to Lieutenant); H. W. Wise.

PRIVATES.

W. H. Ambrose;	J. Hiller, Jr.,	H. Nolan,
J. A. Bobo,	W. H. H. Himes,	Joseph Nolan,
D. Bopp,	J. A. Higgins,	John L. Norris,
D. Brumbaugh,	J. W. Holderman,	Thomas O'Brien.
M. Bringer,	John Heald,	L. B. Pott,
Thomas Burk,	G. W. Hosier,	W. J. Rose,
P. C. Clutch,	M. Hogle,	S. R. Reynolds,
H. Carse,	B. F. Hostetter,	H. Rooks,
James Carr,	John Hoover,	J. Rockafeld,
G. H. Cummings,	Aug. Koehler,	L. Sweetman,
O. A. Conrow,	J. F. Kirby,	C. J. Sweetman,
W. H. H. Davis,	George W. King,	A. Snyder,
J. F. Dodds,	D. W. Kuhne,	S. A. Savage,
John Dice,	William Lecount,	John Siess,
Jacob Dice,	H. C. Light,	D. F. Schooley,
M. Driscoll,	S. B. Light,	James W. Tolan,
Jacob Enders,	D. Manuel,	G. S. Tapley,
Abraham Ensey,	W. H. Mitchell,	J. A. Tracy,
C. H. Farr,	J. B. Monnon,	T. W. Thompson,
Ezekiel Foster,	J. J. Meyers,	H. Thompson,
T. E. Fairchild,	Joseph Morris,	G. W. Tunk,
J. A. Geyer,	H. Morgan,	Joseph B. Wright,
D. W. Gregory,	J. Mannix,	M. M. West,
N. J. Grimes,	E. Machir,	John Welch,
R. Holbrook,	O. McCormick,	William Kiler.

COMPANY H.

This was one of the original companies of the Regiment. For an account of its organization, see pages 143 and 150.

John C. Drury, Captain, commissioned to date from April 22, 1861.

Cornelius N. Hoagland, First Lieutenant, commissioned to date from April 22, 1861.

Jerome B. Weller, Second Lieutenant, commissioned to date from April 22, 1861.

SERGEANTS.—Edward H. Mayo, (appointed Sergeant-Major); David Kelly, (appointed Commissary Sergeant); William M. Culbertson, Alexander M. Haywood, (subsequently entered Ninety-fourth Regiment).

CORPORALS.—Josiah B. Rollins, Francis M. Wilmington, John Roney, William H. Simons.

MUSICIANS.—Joseph Kitchen, John W. Oblinger.

PRIVATES.

Joseph E. Asper,	Augustus D. Grosvenor,	Charles N. Pike,
William H. Alexander,	Peter Holland,	James Pearson,
John Armstrong,	Abraham Huffman,	Hiram P. Partlow,
David D. Butterfield,	William B. Hawes,	Charles H. Rollins,
Charles N. Burns,	H. M. Hart, (Reg. Bugler)	Charles T. Riley,
John W. Byrkett,	John C. Hassennier,	Lauren C. Shelley,
Ahijah R. Byrkett,	Ferdinand Irwin,	Samuel M. Smith,
James B. Bell,	James T. Johnson,	William C. Shafer,
Joseph Culbertson,	Charles E. H. Kimble,	James Saunders,
Alfred L. Conklin,	Marshall Kingsbury,	Thomas Saunders,
William W. Cromer,	Joseph F. Long,	Benjamin F. Speelman,
James H. Carpenter,	Peter Levan,	Richard H. Southerland,
John D. Chance,	Edward N. McCampbell,	William I. Thomas, Jr.
Maglore D. Desermo,	William McKernan,	Sabin R. Thomas,
John P. Deady,	Andrew J. McFall,	Andrew F. Thompson,
David B. Drorbaugh,	Daniel McKee,	Harvey M. Thompson,
Sylvester Dye,	Thomas J. McChesney,	Thomas Vandyne,
William J. Daily,	Sewell R. Mansfield,	Erastus J. Vantyle,
Augustus W. Ensey,	Robert C. Morris,	James B. Woolson,
James Finnegan,	Ahijah W. Miles,	John L. Weeks,
Joseph Gearhard,	David Nickels,	Arthur E. Whittaker,
William L. Grieves,	Major A. Pettit,	William T. Wooley,
George Green,	Edwin R. Phillips,	Zelora E. Wagner.

COMPANY K.

This Company was recruited in Greenville, Darke county, Ohio, the enlistments dating from the 26th day of April, 1861. After serving their three-months' term, many of the men enlisted in other regiments.

John M. Newkirk, Captain, commissioned to date from April 26, 1861. Subsequently served as Captain in the Forty-fourth Ohio Regiment.

Henry C. Angel, First Lieutenant, commissioned to date from April 26, 1861.

Wesley Gorsuch, Second Lieutenant, commissioned to date from April 26, 1861. Subsequently served as Captain in the Ninety-fourth Ohio Regiment.

SERGEANTS.—Thomas D. Stiles, orderly; Irwin H. Whitman, James Broughman, Jonathan Mitchell.

CORPORALS.—Chauncy Riffle, (subsequently enlisted in the Fourth Ohio Cavalry; promoted to Sergeant; appointed Captain of Company K, Ninety-fourth Ohio, and served in that Regiment); Samuel Judy, George W. Jameson, Jacob M. Porter.

PRIVATES.

Aaron W. Arnold,	William B. Galloway,	James S. Oliver,
Harvey N. Arnold,	Anthony Gramm,	Samuel F. Patterson,
John Arnold,	David A. Hartman,	George W. Parry,
Jonathan Brubaker,	George W. Hipple,	Ira Pingree,
David Brandt,	Ephraim Hill,	James F. Putnam,
Morrison Bolton,	Matthias Judy,	Francis M. Pingree,
John Bowman,	William W. C. Johnson,	William L. Robertson,
Charles Bachman,	Leslie La Mott,	Cyrus Royer,
John A. Corbin,	Franklin Licklider,	William H. Roser,
Henry Clemme,	William H. H. Lowry,	Franklin Rouch,
David Crumerine,	Frank E. Moore,	William B. Rice,
Francis M. Coover,	William G. Marshall,	Jacob J. Rarick,
David Conner,	William McConnell,	Thomas R. Smiley,
Nelson T. Chenoweth,	Alexander McPherson,	Lyman W. Shearer,
Levi E. Chenoweth,	William A. Martin,	Perry Smith,
Werter D. D'Rush,	James F. Moore,	George W. Studabaker,
Michael Donnar,	George W. Moore,	James W. Shaw,
Henry Dye,	Alexander McAlpin,	Thomas A. Shives,
Francis M. Edson,	John R. Marker,	Eli Shearer,
Thomas Fox,	John W. McCay,	Franklin Scribner,
John L. Frank,	Daniel Newman,	Henry Thomeycraft,
Hilton O. Fogger,	Joseph Notestine,	David Welch,
Charles D. Felton,	Wm. C. Newkirk, (fifer)	David A. Wartz,
Daniel Gramm,	William C. Otwell,	David Wineland,
John W. Gorsuch,	John Olwine,	Cevillian K. Wilson.
Joshua G. Galloway,	Eberle S. Otwell,	

TO OUR FELLOW-SOLDIERS
OF THE
Late Volunteer Regiments of Ohio.

Having acquired considerable experience in the compilation of this volume—as well as in the preparation of other matter pertaining to the volunteer service in the late war—we respectfully offer our services to the members and friends of any Ohio Regiment who may feel a desire to perpetuate the record of the noble deeds performed by our “citizen soldiers” in the “War of the Great Rebellion.”

In addition to our experience (which is an important item), our facilities for doing the entire work—compiling, printing, binding, etc.,—are unsurpassed; and should any of our fellow-soldiers intrust us with such a work, we shall spare no pains to give satisfaction.

We believe we are the originators of this style of “Regimental Books,” and in any further efforts we may make in this direction, we shall seek to acquire and *retain* a reputation for doing as full justice as is possible to those noble men in whose praise too much can not be said.

For further particulars address,

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